The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5999. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Important Measures Before Both Houses of Congress.

Question of Abolishing the Rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral.

Fierce Attack Upon Porter by Gen. Butler.

Proposed New Steam-ship Lines to Europe.

Investigations Relating to San Domingo and the Annexation Scheme.

Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act by the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House had its regular "wash Monday" today, and the spectacle, though interesting and amusing, was not very dignified. A great variety of subjects came up, the principal of which were the Tenure-of-Office act, San Domingo, and Admiral PORTER. A rough-and-tumble scene took place on Gen. LOGAN's bill abolishing the rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral. The House lost its temper, and Admiral PORTER was duly stamped out of existence. LOGAN, BUTLER, BANKS, SAM COX and SCOFIELD were the prominent men in the nasty discussion, and SCOFIELD alone raised his voice in behalf of a deliberate consideration of the matter. LOGAN demanded the immediate passage of the bill, on the ground of the wholly unnecessary character of the two offices. BUTLER remembered Fort Fisher, and took his revenge in a scathing, personal philippic against the unfortunate letter writer. The relish with which he recognized his turn as having come was conspicuous. BANKS, too, remembered the wormwood and gall of the Louisiana campaign, and urged on the discomfiture. SAM COX, with comical professions of a desire for pure administration, treated the Admiral standing proxy for BOUTS as a legal nullity, and though SCOFIELD and HALE said some brave words about kicking a man when he was down, the House was fairly stampeded. The opponents of the bill allowed the matter to go by default, and the bill was jammed through without a division, under that "short cut," suspension of the rules, which passes two motions in one vote. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it comes face to face with the Admiral's nomination, now pending confirmation. What the result will be, it is impossible to say, though it seems probable that the nomination will be confirmed first, and action taken on the bill afterward.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Mr. KELLEY got his buncombe resolution on taxation to a vote today, and, much to his surprise, the House took the wind all out of his sails by adopting it all but unanimously as a glittering generality, or a piece of clap-trap, which everybody was only too glad to vote for. It was intended as an adroit piece of strategy to commit the House against any further reductions of the tariff, by declaring that all internal taxes must first be taken off, but it blew off like chaff before the wind.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

In Executive Session, today, the Senate promptly confirmed Senator DRAKE to the position of Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims. A vigorous discussion then took place on the nomination of Admiral PORTER, Mr. EDMUNDS taking the floor and making a very incisive speech in opposition to it, not on the ground of personal hostility, or on the ground of a foolish letter, but on the ground that it was time to make an example which would put an end to a despicable practice of backbiting which had grown up in the navy. Senator TRUMBULL also opposed confirmation, while Senator DRAKE made a long speech in favor of it. The House bill abolishing the office confronts the Senate, and the result is doubtful.

THE INCOME TAX.

That there will be a formidable movement for the repeal of the Income tax seems certain. The efforts now making in the House are not the mere desire of members to figure in clap-trap resolutions on the subject, but the expression of organized determination to effect the repeal of the law at the present session. It was intended today to present a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax, but an opportunity did not offer, it was postponed until next Monday. The Ways and Means Committee are very evenly divided upon this subject, but it is believed the House is in favor of it.

BOUTWELL AND THE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Secretary BOUTWELL was before the Ways and Means Committee today for the purpose of explaining his desires in regard to the issue of an additional three hundred millions five per cent. bonds. He elaborated the reasons presented in his annual report, and a general conversation ensued respecting the funding scheme generally. The Committee will report a bill at an early day giving the Secretary the additional three hundred millions.

SUGAR IMPORTERS TO BE HEARD.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, of the firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co., New-York, appeared before the Committee and asked that a day be fixed when the sugar importers might be heard, and Thursday was fixed as such day.

INVESTIGATION OF THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

The Committee of Appropriations obtained authority from the House today to investigate the charges contained in Mr. WELSH's late report to the Secretary of the Interior of fraud in the distributing of contracts for supplies to the Indians of Upper Missouri. Mr. BARGETT, in offering the resolution, said it met the approval of the President, who had directed the Secretary of the Interior to aid the proposed investigation by every means in his power.

REPEAL OF THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

For the second time in this term of Congress, Gen. BUTLER has offered and the House has almost unanimously passed a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-office act of 1867 and the amended act of 1869. The vote today was 167 to 25.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report became very current this morning that the President would today nominate Gen. PLEASONTON to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but the rumor was not verified by the list of nominations sent in, and the matter still remains in doubt. The political people here have all been believing in the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, but it will not be surprising to see the President adhere to his personal preferences in this as well as in other matters.

COLORED MEMBER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The colored member from South Carolina, J. H. RAINEY, Esq., successor to WHITTEMORE, appeared this morning in the House and was duly sworn. He is a man of fine presence, better looking, indeed, than any of his colleagues, and in color not darker than some other members of the House. He took, very appropriately, the only vacant seat on the extreme right of the Republican wing, and his first vote was for the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act, and his second for the acquisition of San Domingo. He evidently needs no mentor.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The House fixed the holiday recess today by adopting Mr. DAWES' resolution to adjourn from Thursday, Dec. 22, to Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871, to which the Senate will undoubtedly agree. During the recess the Committee on Appropriations will prepare their bills for immediate presentation on the reassembling of the House.

SAN DOMINGO.

In the Senate today, propositions in the form of bills or resolutions, were brought forward touching several topics treated of in the President's Message. Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commission to go to San Domingo and report fully on all points needful to be considered in determining the question of annexation. Mr. CHANDLER offered a bill to meet the commercial difficulties with Canada and Mexico. The resolution of Mr. MORTON will, without doubt, be somewhat modified, and passed, so far as the Senate is concerned. It does not authorize the Commission to negotiate a treaty, but simply to investigate and report upon facts. Even Senators who would not favor a treaty, think that so much concession is due to the desires of the President as is made by the resolution. If Mr. MORTON's resolution is passed there will be no reason for Mr. SUMNER's resolution of inquiry, and in any event it cannot pass in its first form, nor as all, except after a sharp struggle. In the House, Gen. BANKS brought up the same subject, in a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commission, with authority to negotiate a treaty, and sought to have it passed at once, but the House refused, and the resolution was finally modified so as to direct the Foreign Affairs Committee to inquire into the expediency of the appointment of such a commission. And Gen. BANKS was then given authority to report it back at any time, after five days' notice.

SENATOR SCHURZ AND THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

Senator SCHURZ struck the key of a song he will sing next Thursday about the election in Missouri. The resolution, which he offered today and which he will advocate then, embodies the principle on which the Schurz-Brown party triumphed in the late election. The other side of the story, it is expected, will afterward be told by Senator DRAKE.

SAVING FOR THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Mr. DRAKE offered a proposition to form a kind of Government Employes' Mutual Charitable Association, of which every clerk in the Executive offices of the Government is constituted, willingly or unwillingly, a member by virtue of his office. The proposal is to form a fund by the withdrawal of a portion of each employe's salary, out of which, in certain cases, families are to receive aid, and the funeral expenses of any who have the misfortune to die while in Government service may be paid. The passage of this bill would legalize the forced assessments which Mr. WILSON has offered a bill to prevent, though, doubtless, the clerks would rather pay for burying each other than defunct politicians.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. MCCREERY and Mr. SAULSBURY today followed with appropriate echoes the cry of Mr. CASSERLY, uttered last Friday, for information, on the Democratic side of the Senate. Mr. MCCREERY wanted light in regard to the ownership of the Arlington estate, whether it had been Gen. LEE's or Mrs. LEE's, and even directed in his resolution an inquiry into the cost of purchasing a new cemetery and the removal of the soldiers' bodies. Mr. EDMUNDS said the resolution was so repugnant to his mind that he could not permit it to come before the Senate except under the rules, and notice was accordingly given of its introduction to-morrow. Mr. SAULSBURY's desire for information, expressed in a resolution of inquiry, regarding the sending of troops to Delaware, was likewise denied immediate gratification.

GOING OVER THE CALENDAR.

At 12½ the Senate proceeded, under the resolution passed last week, to go over the calendar of unfinished business, and spent two hours and a half in hearing reported about sixty orders special and general. Two or three of these were passed, and a few were indefinitely postponed. Among the latter was the bill for an international exhibition in this city. On the calendar are 305 bills and fourteen resolutions. At least twenty-five of these bills propose grants of public lands. Upward of 120 more are bills of a purely private nature, being mainly bills for the relief of individuals, and have been passed over in the same manner which is now being done, several times before. Only a few of these 300 bills can ever pass, and the remainder will die with the present Congress; but if the course entered on is continued, all the week and part of next will be consumed in going over them.

WEAK SPOT IN A PUBLIC BUILDING.

The building occupied by the Census Bureau, in which are employed about 300 clerks, lately begun to give evidence, by the crack ing of a portion of the walls, of being either too heavily loaded, or improperly constructed. Last Friday a perceptible widening of the cracks was observed, but Gen. MICHLER examined the building and pronounced it safe. Today, however, the cracks opened still more. The fact was communicated to Gen. WALKER, who, fearing that the report would spread among the clerks and cause a general and sudden rush from the building, had it quietly cleared. Those on the lower floors were first sent out, that their exit might not attract the attention of others. The architect of the Capitol was sent for and made a thorough examination of the building. He found the trouble all proceeded from a single girder supporting the staircase, and that the cracking wall, if it had fallen, would not have disturbed the desk of any clerk. The labor necessary to support the weak girder is being done to-night, and before office hours to-morrow the building will be absolutely secure.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business today, was $29,000,000 in currency, and $97,500,000 in coin, including $18,900,000 in certificates.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means have appointed Thursday next to hear the sugar importers and sugar refiners with reference to alteration of the law enacted in July last. A delegation of importers are here today, including Mr. HUMPHREYS, of the firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co., of New-York. The Secretary of the Treasury was before the Committee urging a change in the law, so that it may better define how samples of sugar may be taken. He also urged the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of three hundred millions of five per cents in addition to the two hundred millions of five per cents of the last session, making five hundred millions in all. The action of the Committee is in doubt. A large number of tobacco manufacturers are here from the Richmond Tobacco Convention, seeking an interview with the Committee, with the view of changing the law in reference to tobacco.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

A statement has appeared, without authority, that the Western Union and other Telegraph Companies have attempted extortionate charges for the telegrams of the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signals for the benefit of commerce. This is wholly baseless. The Telegraph Companies have been in full accord with the Department, and the reports which are so well organized as to be sent as easily as the Press reports, and transmitted out of regular business hours, will be charged at reduced rates. The Companies have shown every disposition to co-operate with the Department for the benefit of the people.

PRIVATE LETTERS IN DISPATCH BAGS.

The Department of State, under date of today, published the following:

"The frequent requests to the Department to transmit private letters through the Government dispatch bags renders it necessary to give notice that no private unofficial letters will be transmitted through such bags, except those to or from persons actually in the diplomatic or consular service of the United States, or to or from members of their families. All other unofficial letters received at the Department from or for any person in a foreign country will be sent to the general Post-office."

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today:

Senator Charles D. Drake to be Chief-Justice in the Court of Claims; Hallan Richardson, of Maryland, Secretary of Washington Territory; Albert G. Edward, Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo.; George L. Hall, Postmaster at Corinne, Utah Territory; L. S. Gadger, do. Salt Lake City, Utah; Jas. Wm. G. Fuller, Postmaster, Nevada, N.Y.; A. E. Day, Postmaster, Webster, Ind.; Indian Agents—Lewis Gibson, Sioux Bande, Oregon; Leavy S. Dyer, for the Siletz Agency, Oregon; John R. Dickson, for Umatilla, Washington Territory; David L. Lowden, for the Round Valley Reservation, Cal.; Charles Maltby, for the Fort Yuma Reservation, Cal.; Hugh Gibson, for the Round Valley Reservation, Cal.; C. A. Bateman, of Kansas, for the State of Nevada, and D. A. Lyon, for the Creek Agency.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

MEMORIALS.

At the opening of the Senate this morning a memorial was presented by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, from the Iron Molders' National Union, held at Philadelphia last July, protesting against the importation of coolies into the United States. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, submitted a memorial from the American Medical Association, asking the appointment of a scientific commission, relative to the cultivation of the cinchona plant, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

NEW STEAM-SHIP LINES TO EUROPE.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to aid the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York to establish an American line of iron steam-ships, for opening a direct trade between the United States and Southern Europe, for carrying the mails of the United States, and promoting immigration into the Southern States of the Union. Referred to Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

The bill directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the said Company for carrying the United States mails from the ports of New-York and Boston, Norfolk and other Southern ports of the Union, to Genoa, Trieste and the Suez Canal, and intermediate ports, for the sole compensation of ocean postage upon the mails, and provides that the steam-ships are required to be first-class vessels of not less than 3,000 tons registry, built of American iron, in American ship-yards, navigated by American officers, and manned by citizens of the United States.

Provision is also made for the proper accommodation of immigrants, and the education of apprentices on said vessels, and the use of the latter by the Government in time of war.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to establish ocean steam lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Europe, and for other purposes. Which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

It incorporates the American and European Steam-ship Company with the usual corporate rights, and provides for the construction and maintenance of lines of steam-ships between ports in the United States and Atlantic and Mediterranean ports in Europe. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with the said Company for fifteen years for the transportation of the United States mails to the ports from and to which it may run regular lines of steam-ships, at the following annual rates: Weekly service, $500,000 per annum; semi-weekly service, $800,000 per annum; semi-weekly service, $600,000 per annum, and additional service in like proportion. The steam-ships must be of the tonnage and speed equal to any foreign vessel running on the same lines.

INTERCOURSE WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, introduced a bill in relation to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American possessions, and the Republic of Mexico.

This bill authorizes the President, whenever in his judgment the public interest may require, to issue a proclamation declaring the inhabitants of the provinces or territories thereon to be designated, the operation of all laws and regulations whereby the right of bonded transportation is allowed to foreign transportation companies. The President is further authorized, whenever in his judgment such a measure shall be expedient, to declare the similar suspension of all laws whereby vessels of the Dominion of Canada, or of any Mexican State bordering on the Pacific, permitted to enter the waters of the United States; saving, however, to such vessels such rights as may be granted by treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, offered the following, upon which he stated he would make some remarks in a few days, to which time its consideration was deferred:

Resolved, That the disqualifications and disabilities imposed upon persons lately in rebellion against the Government of the United States were dictated by imperative public necessities and not by a spirit of malice or vindictiveness; that with the cause such public necessities cease, the regard for the fundamental principles of our system of Government, as well as every consideration of sound statesmanship, demand the removal of those disqualifications and disabilities.

THE REPUBLIC OF DOMINICA.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, introduced the following joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners in relation to the Republic of Dominica:

Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three Commissioners, and also a Secretary, who shall be versed in the French and Spanish languages, to proceed to the Island of San Domingo and to inquire into and to ascertain, First, The political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica, and the wishes, desires and expectations of the people of the said Republic to become annexed to, and to form a part of the people of the United States. Third—The physical, mental and moral condition of said people, and their capacity for self-government as to material wealth and industrial energy. Fourth—The resources of the country, its mineral and agricultural products; the products of its waters and forests the general character of the soil, the extent and proportion thereof which is capable of cultivation; the extent and wealth of the country; its bays, harbors and rivers; its general meteorological characteristics, and the extent and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomena. Fifth—The debt of the Government and its obligations; whether funded, and ascertained and adjusted, or unadjusted; the amount thereof; the nature of Treaties or engagements with other Powers. Seventh—Extent of boundaries and territories; what proportion is covered by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or grants have been made. Eighth—The forms and conditions on which the Dominican Government may desire to be annexed and become a part of the United States, and the terms of the Treaty of Annexation. Ninth—Such other information with respect to said Government or its territories as to the said Commissioners shall seem desirable or important with reference to the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the Republic into the United States as one of its Territories. Section 2—That the said Commissioners shall, as soon as convenient, report to the President of the United States, and shall lay their report before Congress. Section 3—That the said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses, and the compensation of the Secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President.

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

GEN. LEE'S ARLINGTON ESTATE.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, offered a resolution against the resolution of Mr. EDMUNDS, of Mrs. ROBERT E. LEE, which, upon the request of Mr. MCCREERY, was read:

It provides for the appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire and report what real estate, if any, belonged to R. E. LEE at the time he entered the Confederate service; by what title he held the same, and known as Arlington Heights, and whether he had any claim thereto which rendered Arlington liable to confiscation and forfeiture by reason of his participation in the rebellion. Whether the Arlington estate was not the property of and the title thereto vested in Mrs. LEE and her children, and inherited by her from her father, and if so, whether Gen. LEE had any right thereto, subject to forfeiture. If the property was sold for taxes, the Committee are directed to report the amount of taxes assessed upon it, the value of the property sold, who bought, and who received the money, whether less than the whole amount was not sufficient to meet the demands of the Government, and as to the legality of the sale.

Additional inquiries are given and Committee to report as to the expenditure necessary to put the premises in good repair, with a view to their restoration to the owner or owners; as to a fair and reasonable compensation for the use of the United States since their occupation by the Government; the most necessary means for removing any trespasses on the land to other localities, and relating to the value of the land, the value of any improvements of the land or encumbrances placed on it since its occupation by the Government; also as to the amount of personal property taken from Gen. LEE by the Government; its value; whether any monumentous curiosities left by GEORGE WASHINGTON or his family have been taken from the estate, and subsequently lost, and the extent of Mrs. LEE's loss in this particular.

Mr. EDMUNDS objecting, the resolution was not received, one day's previous notice being necessary under the rule.

OTHER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri—To provide a relief fund for the employes in the Executive Departments of the Government. Mr. DRAKE explained that the fund was to be made up from the pay of employes with a view to relieving their personal necessities in certain cases. In the event of the death of an employe, the existence of such a fund would obviate necessity of appeals by his friends for funds to pay funeral expenses. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SPRAGUE, of Alabama—To protect the lives and property of crews, passengers and merchandise on board sea-going steam and sailing vessels in the merchantile service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ROSS—To authorize the appointment of a commission to investigate claims arising from depredations committed by or upon the Indians in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNER—To regulate appeals from the United States District Courts in certain cases. Whenever the matter in controversy exceeds the value of $50, or in matters of less value, on the certificate of the District Judge that the adjudication involved a question of general importance. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota—Also to amend an act of 23d July, 1866, granting land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Referred to Committee.

By Mr. MORTON—A joint resolution in aid of certain colleges and universities, suspending the provision of the act of last July for the reduction of the army in the cases of all officers who are now, or may be on duty on the 1st of next January, in accordance with the 4th section of the act of 2d July, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following resolutions were also introduced:

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon—Instructing the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to inquire into the expediency of allowing the line of the main trunk, or any branch thereof, to cross the Cascade Range of the Territory of Montana, to be located south of 46° of latitude, if deemed advisable by the company engaged in the construction of said road. Adopted.

By Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware—Inquiring whether the military were present at the election polls in Delaware at the late election, to observe its orders; if so, by what authority; and if any violence was committed. Laid over, Mr. EDMUNDS objecting.

DESCRIPTION OF OLD BILLS.

Under the rule recently adopted, the Senate took up the calendar of general and special orders, the first bill being the act to abolish the franking privilege, which was passed over at the instance of Mr. CONKLING, of Missouri. A large number of bills were then considered in their order, those to which any objection was made being at once laid aside. The House bill repealing certain acts relating to the tenure of civil officers was received from the House, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Without acting upon any measure of importance, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, went into Executive session, and one hour later adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW COLORED MEMBER.

JOSEPH H. RAINEY, the colored member elect from the Fourth District of South Carolina, appeared and took the oath of office.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish ocean steam-ship lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Europe.

This incorporates the American and European Steam-ship Company, with the usual corporate rights, which may be increased to $20,000,000; and directs the Postmaster-General to make contracts for the conveyance of the mails from Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Key West, on the Southern Atlantic coast of the United States, to the ports of Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Cadiz and other ports of the Atlantic coast of Europe, and Marseilles, Genoa and other ports on the Mediterranean, on the following rates of compensation: For ocean weekly service, $400,000 per annum; for semi-weekly service, $600,000 per annum; for tri-weekly service, $800,000 per annum; for daily service, $1,000,000; and for tri-weekly, daily and other service in like proportion. The steam-ships are to be of iron, and of not less than 3,000 tons, and to be built with the modern improvements. The Company is to have the right to purchase at $1 per acre, eighty acres of the public land for every ton of iron shipping built by it, and to receive the same, free of duty. The company shall be in tracts not exceeding twelve thousand acres each, and shall be located at least in alternate townships apart from each other.

RANK OF ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, introduced a bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy—the former at once, and the latter when a vacancy in the office shall occur.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said he would object unless the bill was referred to that Committee.

Mr. LOGAN moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce and pass the bill.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he did not think it becoming in the House to be in haste in passing such a bill. It should go to a committee like other bills. He did not want to be always kicking a man who happened to be down.

Mr. LOGAN disclaimed intending any discourtesy or wrong to any individual. He had no personal feeling whatever in the matter. He wished merely to extend to the navy the same principle that had been extended to the army in the abolishment of the ranks of General and Lieutenant-General whenever vacancies occurred. With a personnel of only eight thousand in the navy, there were now 116 officers corresponding to those of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and Brigadier-General. No such thing exists in any other navy. He introduced the bill as a move in the right direction, and in the interest of economy.

Mr. HALE, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said he had introduced the bill, as making an unfair distinction between the army and navy. The rank of General had been created for Gen. GRANT, as that of Admiral had been for Admiral FARRAGUT, and as one had been lifted when a vacancy occurred by the promotion of Gen. GRANT, so the other should be filled by the promotion of Vice-Admiral PORTER. Everybody had read Admiral PORTER's letter, and he thought that it was inconsistent with the dignity of the House to share in any sentiment that might be produced by that letter.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that he had said nothing about any letter.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that the estimates last year from the army were greater after the passage of the Army Reform bill of last session than they were before; also, that many of the naval officers referred to by the gentleman from Illinois were retired on half-pay, and that many retired army officers were drawing their active service pay; also, that the officers of the army received from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more pay than officers of corresponding rank in the navy. He knew very well that Admiral PORTER had written a letter which was letter but Gen. SCOTT had written letters that were not very wise, and a great many other men had made the mistake of writing foolish letters, and they were never as gallant and honorable men as Admiral PORTER. All he (Mr. SCOFIELD) asked was that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FERRIS, of New-York, said he would be glad to know which of Admiral PORTER's letters the gentleman was referring to.

Mr. SCOFIELD, without answering the question, said he knew that when a man committed some folly, all the wits of the country tried to pull him down. He knew what they had issued Gen. SCOTT out of the Presidency. [Laughter.] Members of Congress once in a while said foolish things. [Laughter.] In fact it has been well said that every man had his fool's day, and with some it lasted more than a day, he supposed. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, inquired of Mr. SCOFIELD what the duties of Admiral were?

Mr. SCOFIELD declined to answer, except to say that they were the same duties that Admiral FARRAGUT performed.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the Admiral had no duties to perform that were known to the law.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that the question whether there should be such a rank in the navy was not the question at issue, but whether this bill should not be referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. DAWES said that the necessity for continuing the rank was the very question at issue. The office was created for a great and glorious purpose, to testify to the great service rendered by a great Captain, and it was a fair question whether that office should be conferred on another. It was a supernumerary and honorary position, and that only.

Gen. Butler on Admiral Porter.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that an allusion had been made to the letter of Admiral PORTER. It was not improper that the House should refer to it a moment. If gratitude were to control his vote, he should give it in favor of Admiral PORTER for the writing of that letter. It had put before the country a piece of evidence for which the Republican party was deeply grateful. It showed that the army commander of the Fort Fisher expedition was never to succeed; still he would not believe that it was the duty of Congress to keep open the grade of Admiral, even for the sake of having such good letters written as the two to which reference has been made. [Laughter.] He desired to know whether it was worth the while, to have an Admiral of the navy, who one day maligned, and another day hunted his commander. He could easily understand why the President had taken no notice of Admiral PORTER's letters. They were personal to him, too. But was that the man to put in the place of the sainted, noble, brave FARRAGUT? Was that the man to put as an example before the youth of the navy? Were they to be told that an officer could at one moment praise his commander, and at another moment malign him; that he might at one moment write a sycophantic letter to the Secretary of the Navy to get promotion and at the same time abuse a man not men in power, and when that letter had served forward, to turn around and abuse the poor Secretary, who was not now in power, so as to gain the favor of the person (the President) who was in power. Was that why men should be promoted in the navy? Was that the example they were to set before the youth of the country? The brave, frank, open-hearted sailor who had lately died had, with his dying lips, said to his attendants: "Never raise that flag over me; nor carry it before my coffin; that flag which has been imposed upon by the man who expects to be my successor." As a friend and associate of FARRAGUT, he (BUTLER) protested, in the face of the country, that Congress should not step out of its way to tax the people for the purpose of putting honor upon the man who had dishonored the President and had dishonored the navy. (Excitement.)

The Debate Continued.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said he should vote for the bill because, as he understood it, it placed the navy exactly in the position in which the army had been placed. Congress had already passed a bill that, when a vacancy occurred in the offices of General and Lieutenant-General, they should be discontinued. He trusted that, inasmuch as the office of Admiral was unnecessary, and as the House was asked not to consider for a moment the acts of the nominee for this office, because it would prejudice his nomination, the House should now act upon the merits of the question and place the office of Admiral where Congress had placed that of General and Lieutenant-General of the Army. There was now a vacancy in the office of Admiral. If the office was extended to the person who had been nominated, he was sure it would be a long time before it would be continued till the end of time; and he knew that those who were called upon to pass judgment on that nomination were anxious for the House to pass judgment upon the question whether the office itself should be continued.

Mr. FERRIS, of New-York, called the attention of the House to an order of the Navy Department, issued on the 12th of March, 1869, directing that all matters relating to the navy coming under the cognizance of the different bureaus should be submitted to Vice-Admiral PORTER before being transmitted to his Secretary of the Navy, and he said that this was a complete up-turning of the whole navy business, and a violation of the law. There had never been any rule of law, or of the Department previously, which would allow Vice-Admiral PORTER to take charge of the Department to the dishonor of the Secretary of the Navy, and to the dishonor of the Administration. It never had been allowed in any other Administration, and should not be allowed in this Administration. He knew very well that a great many irregularities had taken place under this Administration. He knew very well that this Admiral PORTER had on more than myself the sycophant and disgraced his high position. He was willing to allow to Admiral PORTER bravery as a seaman and skill as a Captain in every relation in which he had served during the war, but he would vote to make void the office of Admiral, because he was in favor of good administration, and responsibility too, at the head of the Navy Department. The condition of things in the Navy Department had been such, that the man who had the power was not responsible, and took no responsibility. He would vote for the bill, not in ignorance, not from the reading of the shameful letters of Admiral PORTER, not because of the humiliation of the navy and of the nation by his (PORTER'S) sycophancy, but he would vote to vacate this office because it would be a reform in the administration of the Government, and a reform in regard to public affairs.

Mr. LOGAN said that what he had done in this matter he had done because he had thought it to the advantage of the country and of the nation, and not from any feeling of a personal character toward any individual. Of the gentleman affected by it (meaning Admiral EOWAN) he knew little, if, indeed, he knew him, but he thought it right that this bill should pass, and he thought that now was the time to pass it. The rank of Admiral was one that had never been conferred in this country before, and one which never ought to be conferred hereafter.

THE BILL PASSED.

Mr. LOGAN then moved that the rules be suspended, and that the bill be put on its passage. The motion was agreed to by two-thirds vote, without division, and the bill passed.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Other bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUNTON, of Massachusetts—Relative to a lighted refuge at the entrance of the Cape Cod Ship-canal.

By Mr. BOYLE, of Massachusetts—To amend the act of March 3, 1869, regulating the carrying of passengers by steam-ships.

By Mr. STRONG, of Connecticut—Providing for a building for a Post-office, United States Courts, &c., at Hartford, Conn.

By Mr. KERSHAW, of New-York—To repeal the Income tax.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York—To amend the law for the collection of duties on imported goods.

By Mr. BEAMAN, of New-York—To create a Mineral Land Fund.

By Mr. CHURCHILL, of New-York—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional clerks and Assistant Marshals for taking the census of 1870.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—Relative to repealing all laws requiring stamps on bank checks.

By Mr. GIBSON, of Pennsylvania—To encourage marine commerce under the American flag.

By Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana—To repeal the income tax.

By Mr. UTICE, of Ohio—To relieve internal commerce from certain duties.

By Mr. BEATTY, of Ohio—To extend the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved July, 1870, to relatives of deceased officers and soldiers.

By Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—Appropriating $250,000 for the Falls of the Ohio and the Louisville and Portland Canal.

By Mr. RUSSEL, of Ohio—Relative to the ten per cent additional tax of the 15th of June, 1870, on merchandise; also, in regard to the purchase of persons imported into the country under the head of territorial purchases or otherwise.

By Mr. YOUNG, of Kentucky—To provide for the settlement of claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

By Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—Appropriating old and condemned cannon to the National Cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.

By Mr. MCCRARY, of Indiana—To amend the act of the 8th of June, 1866, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands.

By Mr. ASPER, of Missouri—To divide Missouri into three districts for Internal Revenue.

By Mr. MOORHEAD, of Iowa—In regard to the bounty law.

By Mr. MOORHEAD, of Iowa—To secure the Government against the improper certification of public lands.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota—To amend the act of July 2, 1864, granting lands for the improvement of Minnesota River.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois—To authorize the building of a military and postal railway between Washington and Mount Vernon, also, a bill making the money notes receivable in part payment of Customs duties. Referred.

By Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania—To amend the General Bankruptcy act.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania—To regulate the rank in the navy.

OLD BILLS DISPOSED OF.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the acts of March 2, 1867, and April 5, 1869, regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. COX, of New-York, asked whether it was an unconditional repeal of all the Tenure-of-office acts.

Mr. BUTLER replied in the affirmative, and was going to explain its provisions, but was informed by the Speaker that debate was not in order.

The bill was passed by a vote of 167 to 25.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from the further consideration of the two bills of last session, "to enable United States citizens to register foreign-built vessels," and "to admit to registry in the port of the United States certain iron and composite foreign-built vessels," and they were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. HANKS, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission, consisting of five persons, to inquire into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of the territory of that Government, with instructions to report such information as a full and complete investigation of all the various questions connected with the subject may enable them to present to the two Houses of Congress. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, objected to the resolution, and Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BANKS said that the object of its reference was that it would not be called for for several weeks, and that consequently its reference would be equivalent to defeat.

The House refused to second the previous question by 66 to 82.

Mr. COX, of New-York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 114. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time after five days' notice to the House.

REVENUE REFORM.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which, growing out of a war contest, and to provide for extraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of officers, introducing into our system of Government officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal of it at the earliest day consistent with the faith and credit of the Government, and of all stamp and other taxes, and of all taxes upon articles which may be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco and malt liquors as long as the legitimate expenses of the Government require the collection of any sum from internal taxes.

The resolution was adopted by 184 to 6, those voting in the negative being Messrs. Asper, of Missouri; Ayes, of Virginia; Benjamin, of Missouri; Cox, of New-York; Finckelburg, of Missouri; Smith, of Tennessee.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution stating that the ordinary expenses of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, and of a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal, should not exceed $100,000,000 a year. That the money raised by taxation should not exceed $200,000,000 a year, $125,000,000 to meet the interest, and $125,000,000 to go to liquidate the debt of the public debt.

That the existing internal revenue system should be abolished, and the sum deemed proper to be raised by internal taxation assessed in just proportions to the several States to be collected by the authorities thereof and paid into the national Treasury.

That import duties should be levied with a view to revenue only, not for the purpose and with the effect of protecting particular interests, trades and industries, as the exigencies of the public demand.

That there are many articles, such as salt, coal, &c., which should be entirely free; also, articles such as lumber, pig-iron, leather, &c., on which the duty should be greatly reduced. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of embodying these principles in a bill to be reported to the House. The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HARGRAVE, of California, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report what effect had been given to the provisions of the last Indian Appropriation bill, requiring investigation of certain alleged frauds in connection with Indian affairs. He explained the resolution, and said that the President desired to have the fullest investig

THE COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

Secret History of the Discovery of the False Plate.

The Treasury Officials Deceived by Counterfeit Work.

Interesting Account of the Operations of Brockway and His Associates—Sharp Detective Tactics—Large Number of Bonds Printed from the Counterfeit Plate—Testimony Taken Yesterday.

The examination of the case of WILLIAM A. BROCKWAY, the noted counterfeiter, charged with causing the Government seven-thirty bond-plate to be counterfeited, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. H. PURDY appeared for the Government, and Messrs. JOHN SEDGWICK and SIDNEY H. STUART defended the prisoner. Col. WILLIAM H. WOOD and Mr. GEORGE W. CASSILEAR, chief of the Government engravers, were called as witnesses for the prosecution. It is said that the first knowledge the national authorities at Washington obtained in regard to the circulation of the spurious seven-thirty bonds which BROCKWAY is charged with counterfeiting, was derived about three years ago from Col. WOOD, at that time the chief of the Secret Service Division. WOOD was suddenly telegraphed for at the capital, and on arriving there he found Secretary MCCULLOCH, Gen. SPINNER, Superintendent WILSON, of the Printing Bureau, and several other prominent officers connected with the Treasury Department, engaged in a secret consultation about certain $1,000 Government bonds of the seven-thirty issue which had been redeemed at the Department. The Treasury officials were perplexed to know why it was that the bonds in question were duplicates of other bonds which had been previously redeemed, the duplication consisting of the red figures on the face. It was suspected that some conspiracy existed at the Treasury Bureau by means of which two impressions of the same bond were printed from the regular plate or from an electro plate. There was not the slightest question of the genuineness of the duplicate bonds, but it was considered impossible to tell which belonged to the authorized issue and which were fraudulently printed.

The danger was deemed so great that detective skill was exhausted in endeavoring to find out the supposed conspiracy at the Treasury. Finally, it was suggested that WOOD might help to solve the mystery. On meeting the Treasury chiefs and being shown the duplicate bonds, he immediately pronounced them to be counterfeits, and said that they had not been printed from the Government plate. This belief, on his part, was scouted by his distinguished auditors, so precisely alike were the bonds, but, nevertheless, the Colonel tenaciously clung to his assertion. In consequence of his familiarity with the handiwork of the principal secret engravers throughout the country, and to strengthen his statement, he pointed out several distinctive features on the bonds which were given to him, which differed from the bona-fide bonds. He showed that the "counters," or denominational figures, on the face and back of the bond were exact facsimiles of one counter, and he claimed that it was impossible to produce such an effect with the "graver"—an engraver's implement. On being asked to explain how the similitude happened, he mentioned that it was, doubtless, caused by what is known as the transfer process. He said that he thought BROCKWAY to be the head man in the conspiracy. They were partly convinced by the reasons which he gave for his suspicions, and requested him to "work up the case." He was promised $15,000 reward if he recovered the plate from which the alleged counterfeit bonds were printed. BROCKWAY, who was then living in good style at the St. James Hotel in this City, was known to him as the head of the largest and most dangerous combination of counterfeiters in the country, and was also generally credited with having been implicated in several formidable plots for producing counterfeit bond and legal-tender plates. He was known to have been for years associate of such rascals as Bill Gurney, the Overtons, "Charley" Adams, Langton, Hale, otherwise "Cranky Tom," "Blacksmith Tom," and other disreputable people, among whom he acted as a sort of ringleader. It was further known that he had assisted in one or two "cross transactions" with ULRICH, an artist at counterfeiting, who was ultimately trapped and lodged in the State Prison at Columbus, Ohio, after long watching. One of the plates which he engraved—a $500 compound interest note plate—was so skillfully done that the Treasury officers were would not believe that it was a counterfeit, claiming that it was merely a fac-simile of the Government plate. It was executed while the nation was almost entirely absorbed in conquering the rebellion, and could not devote much attention to counterfeiters, who had plenty of room in which to conduct their nefarious operations without molestation. Fortunately the plate was captured before any notes were printed from it. ULRICH usually labored alone in making fraudulent plates, while BROCKWAY rarely or ever engraved anything, leaving that work for his confederates. He also dabbled in the printing of counterfeit bonds, however, and did it, too, in a first-class way. On one occasion Col. WARD received information of the existence of a counterfeit plate for printing $1,000 five-twenty bonds, from BROCKWAY, which led to a long trade with Edward Mott, New-York, for the purpose of recovering it. BROCKWAY said how the plate had been in preparation for several months, and how, just as the finishing touches were being put to it, some blood fell on it from the face of the engraver. Possessing this superstition, which is one of the prominent characteristics of counterfeiters, the gang, who were getting up the plate, made no attempt to go on with the work, but abandoned the blood-stained metal altogether. It was subsequently hid by one of their number at the foot of a tree at East New-York, where a couple of years afterwards it was found by WOOD who caused it to be destroyed. But to resume the story of the dangerous seven-thirty bond plate. The Chief of the Secret Service force returned to this City from the conference at Washington, and commenced his work. The first step taken had marked out without delay. He had no direct knowledge of the guilt of BROCKWAY in the matter, and had only the most meagre suspicion that he was the principal man in the conspiracy. It was, therefore, necessary to obtain clues, no matter how slight, on which to start, and in the dilemma "CHARLEY ADAMS" was thought of by WARD. ADAMS has just been arrested by Superintendent JOURDAN, then a Captain, on a charge of breaking into the Concord Bank and forging large sums of money. As he was known to have been intimate with BROCKWAY, it seemed quite likely that he could tell something about the latter's movements, provided he would become an informer. WOOD saw ADAMS in jail, and the bargain was subsequently made. A revelation relating to the plate. He said the bonds on which the counterfeiters worked had been stolen by him, among other money, from the Concord Bank. He said that it had been used as a copy, and that it had been cut up into sections. The vignette was distributed to one man, and the corners and remaining parts to others. Immediately after this interview WOOD seized BROCKWAY, and then hurried him from this City to Taylor's Hotel, at Jersey City, and then he pretended to his prisoner that he, WOOD, knew the plate for which he was hunting to be an electro copy of the Government plate. He did not desire to have BROCKWAY suspect that he imagined it to be an out-and-out counterfeit production, and so resorted to a subterfuge in order to throw him off the scent. BROCKWAY preserved an obstinate silence for several days, but ultimately promised to have the plate placed in his possession, and to furnish him with the names of those who made the impression from the original plate at Washington. He religiously adhered to the first part of the promise, but broke his word about disclosing names, simply from the fact that he was the man who stood at the very head of the conspiracy. He judged that he was misleading WOOD, all through the negotiations, into the belief that the plate was an electrotype, not suspecting himself that WOOD was aware of its true character, and that he practiced deception for the purpose of discovering his whereabouts. Such was the case, however, as subsequently transpired. BROCKWAY did not undertake to deliver the troublesome plate into WOOD's hands in person, but the latter was told in a general way to visit a particular office in this City and to obtain a particular book at a certain page, and that there he would find an entertaining novel. What he did find was nothing less than the long-sought-for plate. It was separated into three parts—the face, back, and tinted parts—and was indented and battered, as if from the blows of a hammer. There was another peculiarity about it which attracted considerable attention. This consisted of the absence of any engraving of coupons on the end of the plate with one single exception. The omission of the other coupons was accounted for by ADAMS, who said that the coupons on the bond from which the plate was produced had all been cut off at the time he stole it from the Concord Bank with the exception of the solitary one.

Previous to the war BROCKWAY was sent to State Prison for counterfeiting the money of one of the banks at Bridgeport, Conn. He is commonly known by the sobriquets of "Long Bill" and William Spencer. It is understood that he amassed a large fortune out of his fraudulent operations. There were bonds printed from the seven-thirty plates to the amount of $1,000,000 in bad money. About eighty-five bonds, representing $85,000, were actually circulated, according to BROCKWAY's confession, to WOOD. The accused pledged himself not to place any more of the bonds in the market, but what became of the remainder of them, has never yet been ascertained by the Government.

At the examination before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, the counterfeit plates were produced in evidence, and were identified by Col. WOOD as being the identical ones that he had conditioned with BROCKWAY to receive. The witness testified that he arranged all the preliminaries about recovering the seven-thirty plate with the accused at Taylor's Hotel before taking him to Newark on a warrant, charging him with preparing a counterfeit $500 legal-tender note plate. At the time of his conversations with him witness supposed him to be the author of the counterfeit $500 legal-tender note plate, the $100 compound interest note plate, and the seven-thirty plate. BROCKWAY agreed that the plates should be delivered up after the arrival of his counsel. At one time he denied having possession of any press or of having printed any of the false bonds. WOOD told him that he was aware that the press had been removed from the Stevenson's house at Brooklyn, and that he thought he could discover its whereabouts.

WOOD testified that BROCKWAY was cautious in dealing with him, and that he asked him why he did not talk out; the accused answered that after he had become perfectly satisfied that he could have no trouble, and that good faith would be kept with him, he would enable him (WOOD) to do a service for the Government which would be worth millions of dollars to them; he also said that he did not wish to have any further conversation in regard to the matter until he could go to Philadelphia for the purpose of satisfying himself that nothing had been put on his plates; he said that he was satisfied that CHARLEY ADAMS had told him (WOOD) everything in detail; WOOD testified that he thought he got the figures attached to the bond for BROCKWAY in person.

GEORGE W. CASSILEAR, chief of the engravers of the Treasury Department, was called as a witness for the Government. He was shown bond No. 126, 188 of the seven-thirty issue, and pronounced it to be the identical one that he had been printed from the plates which were in evidence, and then proceeded to illustrate the fact as an expert. He said that the neat and figures which had been forwarded to the Treasury Department had been destroyed by the Reunion Committee; he could not see any material difference, and the plates were preserved for future legal use. The witness was questioned at some length in regard to the modus operandi of engraving bond plates, after which the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

WAS IT JUSTIFIABLE?

The Killing of Logan No. 2—Trial of Jeremiah Dunn on an Indictment for Murder—Allusions to the Rogers Murder.

JEREMIAH DUNN was yesterday placed on his trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge CARDOZO, charged with the murder of JAMES LOGAN, known in connection with the Rogers murder, as "LOGAN No. 2." The alleged murder of LOGAN, as the readers of the TIMES will recollect, took place between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of January last, in West Houston-street, near Broadway. The prisoner fled at the time, and after being pursued by the detectives for nearly a year, from one end of the country to the other, was within the past month arrested in St. Louis and brought here for trial. As on all occasions when a case is on trial with which the City roughs or "men about town" are in any way connected, the Court was crowded with men of that class, mostly young and reckless.

DUNN appeared in Court in company with his counsel, W. O. BARTLETT and CHARLES E. SPENCER, while District-Attorney GARVIN and Assistant-Attorney SULLIVAN represented the people. The prisoner was neatly dressed, and bore few traces of character other than that of a quiet, inoffensive man; certainly he had not the appearance of a man of that recklessness with which he has been generally credited. With but little difficulty a jury, consisting of 12 prisoner availing themselves of but five peremptory challenges, the following gentlemen were sworn in as jurors: Albert R. Ogden, lumber merchant; Joseph C. Brady, carpenter; Lambert Sedam, Bernard Decker, tobacco merchant; Henry R. Hull, John Heald, tinsmith; Isaac J. Seligman, George Cable, carpet beater; Abraham V. Marsh, merchant; Christopher C. Burford, plumber; Alexander F. Ryach, importer, and George B. Boyle, iron manufacturer.

District-Attorney GARVIN then opened the case on behalf of the people, detailing the circumstances of the killing, all of which have been fully published in the TIMES, and concluded by appealing to the jury to see to it that human life was not permitted to be recklessly taken in this community, no matter what the character of the victim.

The first witness sworn for the prosecution was MINNIE WILSON, a rather good-looking woman, dressed in purple. She testified that on the night of Jan. 5 she was standing on Houston-street, near No. 36, west of Broadway; I saw, she continued, "Jim LOGAN there about half past one at night; another gentleman was with him; don't know who; they were in conversation about ten or fifteen minutes; I was standing there; DUNN, with two other men, came up from the basement; LOGAN stepped up to DUNN and asked him why he insulted him; DUNN replied, "What" LOGAN said "You!" and that he could lick him and the whole three of them, and then DUNN pulled out a pistol and shot LOGAN, who threw up his arms, crying that he was shot; DUNN's two friends went up toward Mercer-street, and an officer came up to DUNN, who said he was not the man; the officer then went toward Mercer-street and DUNN toward Greene-street; witness went up to DUNN and said, "I have the man;" a friend of his came and said "Let go of him, he might shoot you;" I did let him go and he ran toward Greene-street; I was going to get some money to give when the officer came and arrested me; LOGAN was taken to the Station-house; I did not see him taken; the last I saw of him was when he was going toward Mercer-street.

Cross-examined—I heard LOGAN say that when DUNN came up he would "mash them;" told Mr. COOK that there would be a fight.

CARRIE SMITH, being examined, testified that she was not present when the shot was fired; LOGAN was with her in HARRY & JOHNNY'S saloon a short time before the occurrence; it was about 1 or 2 o'clock at night; at the same table were DUNN and two friends of his; DUNN called JIMMY all sorts of names; witness got up and left, and LOGAN followed; in a few minutes JIMMY walked to Greene-street, and witness went home and told HURY that JIMMY would get in a fight; when she heard the report of the pistol she turned back, and was taken to the Station-house by a policeman.

Cross-examined—On the Coroner's inquest, witness did not mention any names when testifying to the conversation in the saloon; she lived with LOGAN for ten months as his mistress; came from the Tombs this morning, where she was up on a charge of larceny.

Mr. SPENCER here read witness' testimony before the Coroner, which differed somewhat from her testimony as given above.

HURY, being sworn, testified: I was, on the night of Jan. 5, between one and two, in Houston-street; met CARRIE SMITH, who told me that JIMMY was going to have a fight; went up to JIMMY, who told me that DUNN insulted him; DUNN and two others came out of the saloon and he was going up against LOGAN; LOGAN asked him if it was meant for him, and said he could lick any one of them; DUNN slipped from behind the men, saying, "Can you lick any one of us?" and fired at LOGAN, the powder getting into my eyes, so near was it; LOGAN was carried to Wooster-street, and from there on a stretcher to the Station-house; I went with him; have not seen LOGAN since then; knew LOGAN for about ten months.

Cross-examined—I live at No. 523 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; am a painter and paper hanger, and work at my trade; never had a sling-shot in my hands.

Q.—What were you doing on Houston-street at that time of night? A.—I object to answer that question.

CORNELIUS DRISCOLL testified that he was on Greene-street, about three-quarters of a block from Houston-street, on the morning of the 5th of January, between one and two o'clock; heard the shot fired, and came out and stood on the stoop of No. 148 Greene-street; saw the prisoner run past immediately after; saw him step into the gutter, stoop down, and put something in it; found what had been put down in the gutter was a pistol, which he took to the Station-house and delivered to Sergt. PICKETT; the pistol was a single-barreled one.

Officer CHITTENDEN testified to having been on duty in Houston-street at the time; heard the shot; had heard a scuffle; came on east; he went to the spot and was met by DUNN running toward him, and believe he said, "It is not me," and got away; assisted in getting LOGAN to the Station-house.

Officer SMITH testified to having heard the report of the pistol, and accompanied Officer CHITTENDEN to the Saloon where the shooting took place; saw LOGAN throw up his hands and fall, and assisted in taking him to the Station-house.

JOSEPH GREENBAUGH testified to having seen LOGAN brought to Bellevue Hospital, between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of January; he lingered until 11 o'clock on the following night, when he died of a bullet wound through the chest.

Dr. WILLIAM SHINN testified to having made a post-mortem examination in the case of LOGAN on the 6th of January, and described the wound as having been the result of a pistol-shot wound, the ball having passed through the pericardium of the heart, and lodged in the right lung.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution with the exception of one witness, named COOKE, whom the District-Attorney wished to reserve the privilege of calling if he came in.

Mr. SPENCER objected to going into the defense until the prosecution had closed, and suggested an adjournment.

The Court directed the case to go on, the District-Attorney assenting to consider the case closed on the part of the prosecution.

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Q.—What were you doing on Houston-street at that time of night? A.—I object to answer that question.

CORNELIUS DRISCOLL testified that he was on Greene-street, about three-quarters of a block from Houston-street, on the morning of the 5th of January, between one and two o'clock; heard the shot fired, and came out and stood on the stoop of No. 148 Greene-street; saw the prisoner run past immediately after; saw him step into the gutter, stoop down, and put something in it; found what had been put down in the gutter was a pistol, which he took to the Station-house and delivered to Sergt. PICKETT; the pistol was a single-barreled one.

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ANOTHER BIG JOB.

Proposed Annexation of a Large Part of Westchester County to the Metropolis—A Prospect of Rich Contracts for "Improvements" There.

The residents of the several lower towns of Westchester County are greatly agitated just now in relation to their proposed and prospective annexation to the great Metropolis, under the advocacy and management of prominent Democrats at the present in supreme control at the City Hall, and their immediate co-operators in Westchester County: and the general favor which the measure receives, especially in those towns nearest to Manhattan Island, occasions the utmost surprise among their neighbors.

A bill which has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, at the approaching session, seeks to incorporate the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Yonkers, East Chester, Pelham and New-Rochelle as part of New-York; the proposed new boundary line starting at the north-west corner of the town of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, and running thence along the northern line of Yonkers to the Bronx River, thence following the course of that stream to the northern boundary of the town of East Chester, thence easterly along the same to the Hutchinson River, thence northward along that stream to the northern boundary of the town of New-Rochelle, thence along the same and the easterly boundary line of that town to Long Island Sound.

The principal opposition is manifested in Yonkers, East Chester and New-Rochelle, where the opponents contend that if there is to be any annexation at all, the New-York projectors ought to be satisfied with robbing up the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester first, running the line in such case along Spuyten Duyvil Creek from the Hudson River to the present north-western boundary of the town of West Farms, at Kingsbridge, thence along the northern line of the Bronx River, and along the course of that stream to the line of the town of Westchester, thence along the easterly line of that town to East Chester Bay and Long Island Sound.

The three towns named would transfer a population of about 20,000 inhabitants—25 voters—from Westchester County to New-York City.

Of the seven towns which it is proposed to annex, the people of Yonkers appear to be the most strongly opposed to the scheme, preferring to be incorporated as a separate city, with control over the entire township, in order to save it from the worst of their foes. They fear no particular advantages that are likely to be derived from their proposed incorporation with the City of New-York, and being governed by New-York officials. On the contrary, having already been taxed to the tune of $50,000 by one New-York commission within the past fifteen months, for a topographical survey (on paper only) of the lower part of their town, they seem to dread the commencement of actual work which would be inaugurated by the New-York officials in the construction of new streets across Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the extension of the various City avenues through the acquired territory, at a cost of more than three times what such work can be done for, having a lively recollection of the construction of the Kingsbridge over the Harlem River, at the upper terminus of Third-avenue, before them. The opponents of annexation think that the dear people might possibly be benefited, or have work done for their convenience to the extent of about thirty-five cents on the dollar, of the amount charged for the improvements made, while the members of the Ring would get the lion's share, a balance of sixty-five per cent.

The advocates of annexation say that while the section of the country in which they reside would be rendered more accessible to the business portion of the City by the construction of new railroads, new avenues, &c., they would not be called upon to pay any more taxes than are now imposed upon them—that things cannot well be worse than they now are; that they are now paying six per cent. assessment upon their property, while Jersey Yankees only pay one and a half to four per cent. On the other hand, the opponents of annexation contend that the valuation of their property would be very differently estimated under the new order of things from what it now is; that property worth $10,000, which is now put down on the Assessors' books at $1,000 or $1,100, would be valued at $6,000 or $7,000, so that instead of paying six per cent. on $1,000 or $1,100, they would be called upon to pay three and a half or four cent. on $6,000 or $7,000, a difference not sufficiently slight, as they intended, to be paid by the property-owner without being fully aware of the change. It is understood that public meetings will shortly be held in the several towns interested in the question, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the citizens on the subject, when pretty lively discussions pro and con will be heard.

POLICE TRIALS.

Three Cases of Inebriation—Brutally Clubbed—The Troubles of a Liquor-Dealer.

There were thirty-five complaints against policemen listened to, yesterday, by Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and BARR. Patrolman JOHN O'NEILL, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on the evening of Dec. 3, came into the Station-house apparently intoxicated. Sergt. HICKS and Roundsman ROONEY swore that O'NEILL's breath smelt like turpentine. In his defense the officer swore that he had cramps in the stomach, and so informed Sergt. HICKS. After going on post, he took some laudanum, and afterward some turpentine and water. He was not a drinking man. Has been three months on the force. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman JAMES MURTHA, of the Sixth Precinct, was found by Roundsman MCGLOIN in the yard in rear of PATRICK BRENNAN'S liquor-store in Baxter street, with a glass of liquor in his hand, when he should have been patrolling. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman AUGUSTUS PETSON, of the Eighth Precinct, was guilty of a similar offense in front of a distillery on his post. His case was also referred to the Board.

MATTHEW HENRY, of No. 226 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, complained that Patrolman THOMAS CULLEN, of the Twelfth Precinct, clubbed him unmercifully on the evening of the 4th inst., and then arrested him. He stated that his wife and he were returning from a visit to some friends in Westchester County, and sat down on a door-step two blocks from his residence. He was accosted by the officer, ordered to move on, and, when he attempted to, was set upon and clubbed, in spite of the remonstrances of the wife of complainant. Indeed, the officer declared if she did not go away he would arrest her. The officer, in his defense, declared that he was not the officer who had arrested the complainant, but that on the night in question the latter was grossly intoxicated. The case was adjourned to Wednesday.

JOHN H. MCKINLEY, proprietor of a hotel at the corner of South and Fulton streets, made a lengthy complaint against Capt. DE LAMP and Patrolmen BIXBY and MONNISON, of the Second Precinct, for continually annoying him in his business, under pretense of ascertaining whether he was complying with the provisions of the Excise law, and asked for the dismissal of the offending policemen. The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday, the complainant not being prepared with his evidence.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were made today in the Supreme Court:

No. 68.—*Clarke and Buckeye Mowing Machine Company vs. The Steamer Admiral Farragut.*—An appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The steamer was libeled for causing the destruction of the swivel-boat Lafayette, while in tow, by her down the Illinois River, on a voyage to St. Louis. The Court below found that the loss was occasioned by the collision of the canal-boat with the bridge spanning the River at Beardstown, which it was forced by a strong diagonal current. The loss was, therefore, charged to the unavoidable dangers of navigation, and the libel was dismissed. The appellant insisted that the steamer had no specific lookout, but the Court held that there was a sufficient lookout, and that the absence of a special one had nothing to do with the accident, which, it is said, was occasioned by the violence of the cross current, due to the great height of water in the river at the time. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 69.—*Merrick, Administrator, vs. Insley et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—This was an action of trespass to try title, under the local practice of Texas, to a tract of land in Falls County of that State. On the trial the Court excluded a deed in evidence in question in derogation of title, on the ground that, as it was executed and acknowledged in pursuance of a decree of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, the decree was necessary to be shown, and with out proof of it the deed could not be received. This Court holds that, as the fee of lands was in the vendor, and as the power of his attorney to sell for him was plenary, the decree of a Court of Justice was not necessary for its employment. The Court believed, therefore, in excluding the deed, and the judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 70.—*Vanderpoel et al. vs. Gloucester Ship-building Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. Libels to recover for advances on the credit of the owners for payment of necessary repairs and supplies. The District Court sustained the libels, but, on appeal to the Circuit, the decrees were reversed, and the libels dismissed. The appellants insist that there was an express hypothecation for them, as security for the advances, and that a stipulation, which was made that they should institute libels against the vessel, they should insure their liens on the ships for such disbursements in no other sense could they be insured. This Court sustains the view of the appellants, and reverses the decrees of the Circuit Court, with costs to the Circuit Court with directions to enter decrees affirming the decrees of the District Court. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 217.—*Wells et al. vs. The Heirs of Vigil.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico.—Motion was made to dismiss the appeal in this cause on the ground that it was not taken within one year after the date of the judgment. The answer of the Government was that appeal was prayed for at the time the judgment was rendered, but, by a clerical omission, no entry was made of it in the minutes. The Court, reviewing this and various other irregularities suggested, find that the prayer for an appeal was made by the District-Attorney, as alleged, and that there is no ground for the dismissing the appeal, and the motion is denied. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 85.—*The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company vs. Quigley et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This suit was brought by the defendants in error to recover damages for the alleged infringement of the Howe patent by the construction of wooden bridges, to which they claimed title under the patent, and certain letters and facts. The trial resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiffs, and the Railroad Company brought the case here, insisting that the Court erred in refusing to instruct the jury, in accordance with several prayers submitted by them, affecting the title of the assignees. This Court finds no error in the record, and affirms the judgment. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 86.—*Herndon vs. Howard et al.*, was an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas. A motion was made to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the decree in the case was a joint one against Herndon and one Moverick, while Herndon alone appeals. The Court and that the decree was a joint one, and all the parties against whom it was rendered, not being joined in the appeal, it is dismissed. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court. An announcement was made that the Court would adjourn from Thursday, the 22d instant, to Thursday, the 5th of January next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

A QUESTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The National Bank of North America vs. Fergus, Pentston and others.—This action was brought to recover $18,000, the amount of a certified check obtained by the firm of Armstrong & Co. from the plaintiffs in May, 1869, and transferred to the defendant, Pentston. The check was certified at a time when there were no funds in the bank to meet it. The plaintiffs now seek to hold Pentston liable as a member of the firm. The latter introduced testimony tending to show that he was not and never had been a member of the firm of Armstrong & Co.; that his connection with them consisted in loaning them money, and that whatever checks passed were in part payment of the sum due to him. Armstrong and Wheelock, the other defendants, were called as witnesses by the Bank. The case was submitted to the Jury who were directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Tuesday morning.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Bliss and Vail; for the defendant, Pentston, Mr. Joseph H. Dukes, and Messrs. Merchant and Elliott.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 12.

By Judge Barnard.

Bonas vs. Smith; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Burdick vs. Stacom; complaint dismissed, costs and judgment for the defendant.

O'Connor vs. Brannan. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 12.

By Judge Barnard.

Brandel vs. Levy and John A. Duff vs. Edward Doolittle; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 12.

By Judge Larremore.

Graham vs. Fine; motion granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Judge Blatchford.

Nos. 200—Wm. Jones et al. vs. Steam-ship Hermonia.
182—John Foley vs. Schr. Isabella.
200—Joseph F. Troop et al. vs. F. Breast et al.
233—J. Henry vs. Steam-Propeller Vineland.

Nos. 234—Silas McEwral vs. Steam-Propeller Belle.
182—J. H. Perry et al. vs. Steam-boat Hampton.
205—J. Murray et al. vs. Schr. Ocean Bride.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 13: Nos. 88, 94, 95, 98, 102.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OTER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No civil calendar. Criminal cases only.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
650—Basset, Jr., vs. Lodge.	658—Horschfield vs. Levy.
1876—Hill vs. McKenzie.	260—Day vs. Bunnett.
1772—McDonald vs. Roberts, N. & N. Y. R. R. R.	1614—Richards vs. Cullen.
6623—	1664—Meyers vs. Hicks.
1749—Brown vs. Watts.	1924—Carter vs. Funk.
2220—Dolan vs. Gilbertson.	336—Drake vs. Barstow, &c.
2438—Munro vs. Hedges.	1718—McKnight vs. Devlin.
2516—Dorsy vs. Bolen.	1645—Schutz vs. Suss.
1710—Russell vs. Minor.	1645—Dunn vs. Fowler.
1410—Jacques vs. Kelly.	1550—Auffarnan vs. Harris.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
20—The People ex rel. Chauncey Schuyler vs. Erie Railway Co.	21—Lyons vs. The Mayor, &c.
	22—Beach vs. Beach.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Ritter vs. Roody.	116—Eising vs. Schroven.
75—Doyle vs. Jones.	117—Eising vs. Schroven.
82—Sandford vs. McCloy.	118—Bassi vs. Tell.
93—Leslie vs. Leslie.	119½—Isham vs. Worthington.
106—Webb vs. Deter.	
110—Ed. Gardner vs. Arnoux.	122—Freshlich vs. Fetzbacher.
111—Burchard vs. Kastan.	123—Towle vs. Remson.
112—Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.	124—Towle vs. DeWitt.
113—Kline vs. Kemp.	125—Fagette vs. Abbatecrotti.
114—Compton vs. Mellon.	126—Sellers vs. Sellers.
115—Cook vs. Janeway.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, F. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
18—Drake vs. Johnston.	164—In re Whitbrok.
75—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	171—Campbell vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co. of Kings County.
92—Everett vs. Garrison.	194—Wheeler vs. Rogers.
103—Schuman vs. Childtendon.	196—Juring vs. Larkin.
128—Schoener vs. Schoener.	206—Same vs. Same.
134—Burrill vs. Raphael.	218—American Bureau of Mines vs. Wood.
135—Barnes vs. Mayer.	229—Dolan vs. Wallace.
137—Loftus vs. Hoeft.	234—Harding vs. King.
144—Day vs. Tilbeck.	235—North vs. Reynolds.
152—Trimble vs. Trimble.	The call commences at No. 231—Newton vs. Hook.
160—Bunkers and Brokers' Telegraph Co. vs. Wainwright.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
276—Solomon vs. Holzwasser.	97—Costello vs. Casey.
315—Hayes vs. O'Brien.	207—Myton vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
320—De Wolf vs. Crandall.	264—Clarke vs. Dunlap.
401—Lee vs. Johnson.	277—Van vs. Johnson.
159—Funke vs. Orient Mutual Ins. Co.	299—Ferguson vs. National S. S. Co.
162—Stern vs. Williams.	301—Colley vs. Home Ins. Co.
163—Stern vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	321—Lalor vs. Keteltas.
328—Gearhardt vs. Gerchardt.	

Part II.—Held by Spalding, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
226—Stewart vs. Field.	262—Wood vs. Brooklyn.
228—Miller vs. Combine. Mon Brick Press Co.	78—Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.
268—Hamilton vs. Anchbury.	69—Brown vs. Ward.
242—Jackson vs. Temple.	272—Tay vs. Reedie.
244—Mather vs. Temple.	282—Selp vs. Dunnath.
324—Somerville vs. Temple.	312—Rockwith vs. Estes.
322—Burnett vs. O'Brien.	315—McArthur vs. Cassidy.
348—Tochman vs. Brown.	316—Barger vs. Smith.
349—Tinckham vs. Thomas.	316—Claflin vs. Stern.
544—Vandenkerck vs. D'Antiguna.	146—Mendelsohn vs. Stern.
328—Same vs. Same.	159—Swan vs. Wright.
329—Same vs. Lang.	264—Frank vs. Hart.
130—Adams vs. Smith.	214—Gibson vs. Syratt.
	245—Simonson vs. Walker.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
28—Stern vs. Wingenfeld.	161—Cary vs. Cary.
18—Bonas vs. Kelly.	147—Lindsay vs. DeJonge.
116—Schneider vs. Adams.	315—Schooley vs. Van Felt.
129—Scullin vs. Dolan.	326—Crunchy vs. Fowler.
81—Blum vs. Hildreth.	65—McCauley vs. Hoffman.
160—Barnes vs. Hardie.	207—Guydon vs. Jackson.
132—Knoth vs. Royal.	248—Powers vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
440—Howard vs. Merritt.	265—Sherwood vs. Bebee.
231—Ward vs. Same.	
241—Probosing vs. Ott.	
465½—Place vs. Seaver.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Leslick vs. Morrell.	4412—Baker vs. Cornell.
4007—Gallagher vs. Whiteside.	4463—Graves vs. Marsh.
4462—Mader vs. The Manhattan Gas Co.	4451—Hurley vs. Tulloch.
4310—Keogh vs. Mann.	4492—Miller vs. Sargent.
4054—Elkan vs. Cornell.	4446—Greenbaum vs. Lee.
4277—Mittnecht vs. Harschan.	4511—Schlacter vs. Ballard.
4472—Beadleston vs. Boyd.	4064—McDonald vs. Mahon.
4186—Bein vs. Grisell.	4541—Dean vs. Carter.
4145—Watson vs. Sanford.	

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4462—Wardell vs. Carmans.	4532—Moffit vs. Kenney.
4063—Cooks vs. Collins.	4535—Berley vs. Buck.
4468—Knapp vs. Keller.	4536—Weeks vs. Mack.
4474—Sims vs. Purdon.	4537—Pinckney vs. Fox.
4480—Shaw vs. Brett.	4538—Spaid vs. Cuddirk.
4490—Joyce vs. Nelson.	4539—Wild vs. Shepard.
4491—Cassidy vs. Hayman.	4540—Gross vs. Cohrs.
4515—Sackell vs. Steinberg.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	22 107½	400 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	93½
2,000 do.	107½	100 do.	93½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	107½	200 do.	93½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	107½	100 do.	93½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	107½	100 do.	93½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	108	100 do.	93½
11,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	106½	3,000 Cen. & H. Con.	97
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, s.	68½	20,000 do.	97½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, s.		10,000 do.	97½
1,000 Ga. 6s, 7s.	92	3,000 Reading	94½
10,000 N. Car. 6s, s.	38½	100 do.	94½
2,000 do.	38½	200 do.	94½
6,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T.	38½	2,000 do.	94½
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & S.	92½	1,000 do.	94½
2,000 Va. 6s, new.	62½	200 do.	94½
21,000 La. 6s, old.	70½	1,000 do.	94½
6,000 Un. Pacific 1st.	81	100 do.	94½
100 Mariposa Pf.	10½	200 Mil. & St. Paul pf.	62
100 Canton Co.	55½	200 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	84½
100 West. U. Tel. bds.	82½	40 Chicago & Alton	104½
100 do.	82	7 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	39
100 Wells, Fargo Ex. Sc.	23	100 Del., L. & W. bd.	110
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	93½	100 Pit. & Ft. Wa. 1st	130
100 do.	93½	100 C., C., C. & I. C.	89½
500 do.	93½	100 do.	89½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	108	50,000 N. Y. C. & Hud.	
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	108½	Cifs.	97½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. w/		20,000 do.	97½
	108½	500 Erie	24½
11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., old.		200 Reading	94½
	108½	200 do.	94½
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old, s.	68½	200 do.	94½
10,000 S. C. 6s, new.		200 do.	94½
Jan. & July.	66½	100 L. S. & M. S.	95½
8,000 Mo. 6s, H. & S.		700 do.	95½
Jan. & July.	92½	100 Chi. & R. I.	105½
21,000 La. 6s, old.	70½	100 Union Pacific	16½
6,000 Un. Pacific 1st.	81	100 Mil. & St. Paul	60
100 Mariposa Pf.	10½	200 Mil. & St. Paul pf.	62
100 Canton Co.	55½	200 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	84½
100 West. U. Tel. bds.	82½	40 Chicago & Alton	104½
100 do.	82	7 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	39
100 Wells, Fargo Ex. Sc.	23	100 Del., L. & W. bd.	110
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	93½	100 Pit. & Ft. Wa. 1st	130
100 do.	93½	100 C., C., C. & I. C.	89½
500 do.	93½	100 do.	89½

MONDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Wall-street markets, without fluctuating violently, are somewhat irregular today, as compared with the transactions of Saturday. Gold and Exchange are ¼@¼ ₩ cent. easier, sales of Gold at 110¼@110½ ₩ cent., and Exchange 108¾@108½ ₩ cent. 60 days London. Money is also cheaper to the Brokers, 6 ₩ cent. on call loan, with exceptions at 5 ₩ cent., and the Public Funds are being carried over at 5 to 5 ₩ cent. On account of the *short* interest in United States 5-20s and 10-40s, some of the accounts in this way are *hedged* by purchasers in London and Frankfort, the Bonds being held there, while sales are made in New-York and the Bonds borrowed here on moderate rates of interest on the Money advanced upon them. Today some of the Brokers for the Foreign Banking Houses were offering Bonds with some freedom, but for the most part on time options. The 5-20s of 1867, January coupon included, sold at 110@109¾@110@110¼, and finally offered at 110 ₩ cent. The 1862s sold at 107½ ₩ cent., bearing interest from November. The other 5-20s sold in about the same proportion.

The Southern State Bonds were again in pretty firm demand, the new Tennessees 60 ₩ cent. bid on seller's option; the South Carolina Bonds, January Gold coupon included, 69½@70 ₩ cent.

The Railway market improved at the Stock Exchange, and Western Telegraph, among the Miscellaneous Shares, was again firm and in active demand at 46@46½. Very large transactions took place in Reading, the Stock being scarce for cash delivery, and as much as 1 ₩ cent. being paid for its use until to-morrow. Heavy sales were made in the forenoon at 104¼@104@103¾@104 ₩ cent. cash, and subsequent sales at 103¾@103½ ₩ cent. There has not been so decided a *squeeze* in the Stock for delivery for a year or more past—accounted for by the gradual withdrawal of Stock from the New-York to the Philadelphia, Boston and London markets. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip also waxed up, after the sudden depression of last week, the Stock selling up to 93½ and the Scrip to 87@87½ ₩ cent. This movement and the Reading excitement imparted firmness to the Western Roads, and a good business was done in Rock Island, North-west, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Wabash, &c., and there was some talk at the close of the day of a revived interest in Ohio and Mississippi.

The Railway Mortgages of the Pacific Roads were 1 ₩ cent. higher on Unions and Centrals. The latter closed 92½; the former 80¾@81 ₩ cent.

It is believed in Philadelphia that the lease of the Camden and Amboy property and its New-Jersey connections, by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, has been concluded, on the basis of 10 ₩ cent. a year Dividends.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	108	107½
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	109½
American Gold	110½	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60½
New-York Central and Hudson	91½	92½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	96½	97½
Reading Railroad	103½	103½
Chicago and Rock Island	106½	106½
North-west Common	*75½	76½
North-west Preferred	*86½	86½
Pacific Mail Company	49½	49½
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81½
St. Paul Common	60½	60½
Lake Shore	92½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	31
Toledo and Wabash	51½	51½
Western Telegraph	46	46½
Erie	24½	24½

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12.

Gold receipts	$279,665 50
Currency payments	606,708 30
Gold balance	80,174,000 00
Currency receipts	180,608 24
Currency payments	302,465 93
Currency balance	6,267,600 02
Customs	206,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

4 ₩ cent. reg.	111	5-20 coup., '67	109½
4 ₩ cent. coup.	111½	5-20 coup., '68	110½
5-20 coup., '62	107½	10-40 reg.	106½
5-20 coup., '64	107½	10-40 coup.	106½
5-20 coup., '65	107½	6s currency	110½
5-20 coup., '66	108½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	68	Mo. Consol bonds, 1870	100
Tenn. 6s, new	62	Mo. coupon 6s, 1869	100
Va. 6s, old	62	Mo. coupon 6s, 1870	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	61½	Mo. Was loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	38½	Mich. 8 ₩ ct., 1878	102
N. C. 6s, Special tax	15	Mich. 7 ₩ ct., 1879	102
S. C. 6s, new bonds	69½	Mich. 6 ₩ ct., 1883	102
Mo. 6s	92½	Mich. 5 ₩ ct., 1878	100
N. C. 6s, R. R. Int.	38½	N. Y. Reg. By Ctfs.	101½
La. 6s	70½	N. Y. Coup. By Ctfs.	101½
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	102½
Conn. 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	102½
R. I. 6s	107	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1879	102½
Ala. 8s	105½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1880	102½
Ark. 6s, Funded	17	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	102½
Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1881	103	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1876	102½
Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1886	103½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1876	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

M. V. Con. 6s, '71	91½	Ct. West. 1st, '90	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '77	99	Ct. West. 1st, '93	98
M. V. Con. 6s, R. Est.	97	Ct. West. 2d, '90	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	97	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	100	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	105½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Morris & Essex 1st	112
Hud. 7s, 2d int. '75	99	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 2d int. '85	97	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 5th int. '85	97	N. Y. Cen. 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E. 7s, '77	97½	N. Y. Cen. 3d	95
Hud. 7s, M. S. F. '77	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	87
Hud. 7s, 2d M. '75	99½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	82
Erie 1st, M. & E.	99½	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	85
Erie, 2d int. M. & E.	80	Clev. & Pitts. 1st	93
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bd.	105	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	79
Mich. Cen. 1st, '90	117	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	79
N. B. & O. 1 ₩ ct. 1st, '91	105	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102½
N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	97	Chi. & Alt. 2d	90
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st	93½
Cen. Pac. 1st	105½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95½
Union Pac. 1st Eds.	105½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89½
Union Pac. L. Grants 6s	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st, '80	103
Union P. Ins. 10s	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, '72-10	98½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct. '75	102	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. F. & M.	94½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Mtg.	70	Mil. & St. P. C. & M.	94½
Alt. & T. H. 3d Inc.	71	Joliet & Chi. 1st	103
Chi. & N. W. R. F.	94½	Chi., Chi. & Ind. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	64
Chi. & N. W. Sink. Eds.	106½	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	103
Del., L. & W. 1st	97	Tol., P. & W. 1st	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st	64	Tol., P. & W. 2d	57
Tol. & Wab. 2d	36	Ill. & So. E. Ex.	90
Tol. & Wab. Sink.	70½	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	93½
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	35		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	315	Continental	97
Manhattan	150	Commonwealth	105
Merchants'	114½	Importers' & Traders'	150
Mechanics'	137	Park	120
Union	127½	Broadway & Pacific	160
America	140	N. Y. Bed's Exc. Eff.	100
City	216	Central National	105
Tradesmen's	103	Fourth National	105
National	116	Ninth National	100½
Merchants' Exchange	103	Tenth National	105
Leather Manuf.	105	Gold Exchange	70
Seventh Ward	111	Del. & Rar. Canal	119½
State of New-York	108	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Commerce	121½	Spring Mountain Coal	41
Broadway	200	Canton Co., Baltimore	56½
Ocean	70	West Union Tel.	82½
Exchange	90	Quicksilver Mining	4
American Exchange	111½	Quicksilver Pref.	8
Pacific	120	Mariposa Mining	10
Bank of the Republic	116	Mariposa Pref.	10
Bank of N. America	136	Mariposa Trust Certs.	20
Hanover	104½	Boston Water Power	19½
Irving	110	Adams Express	64½
Metropolitan	126	Wells, Fargo Express	52
Grocers'	113	Well, Fargo Ex. Scrip	48½
Market	126	American Express	48½
Nassau	106½	U. S. Express	39
Shoe and Leather	162	Pacific Mail	49½
Corn Exchange	124		

The American Exchange Bank advertises to pay the January Interest for the State of Illinois.

The Farmers' Trust Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Dec. 20.

The Treasurer of the Michigan Central Company in Boston advertises that he will purchase, under sealed proposals, $85,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Grand River Valley Road; $5,000 of the Ionia and Lansing Road; $7,000 of the Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Saginaw Road, (First Mortgage;) $7,000 of the Chicago and Michigan Shore, and $5,000 of the Detroit and Hillsdale Bonds—all First Mortgages. Proposals to be directed to ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer, Boston, on or before Dec. 28, and the Bonds to be delivered to him on or before Dec. 31.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

City 6s, Old	97½		98
City 6s, New	99½		100
Camden and Amboy	119		119½
Pennsylvania Central	92		92½
Reading	103½		103½
Lehigh Valley	60½		60½
Catawissa Preferred	31½		31½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½		27½
Northern Central	40½		41
Lehigh Navigation	85½		85½
Lehigh Gold Loan	60½		60½

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade:

"The Coal year of the Reading Railroad Company, and also of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, ended yesterday, and the tonnage of the Reading for its fiscal year was about 2,771

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DUQUESTTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Barrows, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ella Quinan and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Pontal and M. Cazaux.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., near 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Richards, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Dalyngwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ARMORY HALL.
Broadway, corner 35th-st.
CHRISTMAS GIFT BAZAAR. Fair in aid of the Ambrose Memorial Church.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Emma Lucchesi, Miss Rosina Lawrence, Miss Nellie Peiris, Messrs. Lefranc, Berges and Guidi.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
IMPERSONATIONS FROM CHARLES DICKENS AND BRETE HARTE. By Mr. F. C. Harriot.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.
34th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Hattie E. Buckley, Miss Anna E. Buckley, Mrs. T. Jackson, Messrs. Tamaro and Simms.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum—	
Two copies, one year	Each 20
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum—	
Five copies, one year	Each 15
Ten copies, one year	12
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. All received after 12 o'clock, M., will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 548 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 46 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DORIEN, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. CHAUZY, in command of one-half the Army of the Loire, reports on the 8th inst., that he had, that day, repulsed an attack of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES along his whole front, from St. Laurent Beaugency. M. GAMBETTA telegraphs from Tours to Bordeaux that Gen. CHAUZY continues to resist Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, taking many prisoners and inflicting heavy loss, and that with only half the army of the Loire, and from this note the country to infer how false the German reports that the Army of the Loire is crushed, are. A London telegram says it is considered impossible to relieve Paris from the Provinces, and since the retreat of the Army of the Loire all hope are lost. The capitulation is regarded by the Germans as a matter of time, and when it occurs the King will return to Berlin. It is said the bombardment of the city has been determined on. The Belfort garrison continues its heroic resistance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of the 10th, argues against the "Declaration" of 1856, on the ground that it might have the effect of transferring the carrying trade to American vessels. Three Russian vessels are in course of construction in the Thames, but they are for the merchant service.

The Swiss Federal Council asks an extension for eight months of the St. Gothard Railway treaty.....The Spanish deputation was received at Turin by the Duchess of AOSTA and Prince CARIGNAN.....The Birmingham cartridge factory explosion was more disastrous than at first represented, and late believed thirty of the wounded cannot survive their injuries.....THOMAS BRASSEY, the railway contractor, died in London on Friday night at the age of sixty-five years.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday two bills were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, providing for the establishment of new lines of steam ships to Europe. One grants a franchise to the Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York, to run steamers to the ports of Southern Europe and carry the United States mails and bring back immigrants, &c. The second bill, introduced by Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, provides for the incorporation of an American and European Steam-ship Company, to run vessels from the ports of the United States and those on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Europe, and carry the mails. In both cases first-class iron vessels must be provided. A bill was introduced by Mr. CHANDLER, and referred, which authorizes the President, whenever he thinks expedient, to suspend all regulations allowing the right of bonded transportation to foreign companies, or permitting the vessels of foreign North American possessions to enter the ports of the United States, saving only the rights granted by treaty. A resolution was offered by Gen. SCHURZ in favor of the removal of political disabilities, and its consideration deferred for some days. A resolution was offered by Mr. MORTON and ordered to lie on the table, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to visit San Domingo to gather information regarding the island and report the same to the President. An investigation was also ordered respecting the Arlington estate of the late Gen. LEE, and the respective claims of Mrs. LEE and the United States Government to the same. A variety of other bills and resolutions were introduced, and after an Executive Session of one hour the Senate adjourned.

A bill was introduced into the House, also, providing for new steam-ship lines to Europe, the conditions being similar to those contained in the Senate bills, and the Company having the right to purchase eighty acres of the public lands at $1 25 per acre for every ton of iron shipping built by it under this law. Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill for the abolition of the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy. A debate of considerable length arose on this bill, in which some severe animadversions were made on the conduct of Admiral POREES, particularly by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. Finally, on motion of Mr. LOGAN, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed. A resolution was offered by Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of negotiating for the acquisition of San Domingo. A resolution in favor of the abolition of the present revenue system as soon as consistent with the credit of the Government was adopted by a vote of 144 to 6. A stringent revenue reform resolution was also offered by Mr. COX, of New-York, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Numerous other bills and resolutions of minor importance were introduced, including a concurrent resolution in favor of adjourning over from the 23d of December to the 4th of January.

GENERAL.

Among the documents in the correspondence of the State Department accompanying the President's Message, is a dispatch from the Secretary of State to Mr. WASHBURNE relating to the presence of French war vessels at the entrances to New-York harbor and other harbors on our coast. The Secretary says nothing had come to his knowledge to justify him in saying that the hospitality offered by our Government to the armed vessels of both belligerents had been abused, but the presence of armed French vessels so near our ports would injuriously affect our commerce. These representations Mr. FISH made directly to M. BOURNEMY, owing to the tardiness of communication with Paris, and the French Minister laid before the State Department a letter from the commander of one of the French vessels at New-York, in which the latter stated that he had put in under stress of weather and for repairs, having no intention to watch for the German steamers.

The National Board of Trade resumed its sessions, yesterday, in Buffalo, when the subject of inland water communication was discussed. A series of resolutions, requesting Congress to appropriate money for various improvements in progress under the United States Engineers, and to pass such laws as will prevent obstructions by individuals or corporations, was submitted. Resolutions were adopted, also, relating to steam postal service. Instructions were given to memorialize Congress for subsidies and such legislation as will increase the number of Pacific Railroads. Resolutions were also adopted, by an overwhelming vote, suggesting the revision of the tariff in various particulars, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The wife of Mr. PENNER, whose body was found in the canal at Syracuse on Thursday last, has confessed that PENNER was first knocked senseless by a young ruffian named DRAY, her paramour, and while in that condition was thrown into the canal by herself and DRAY.

The steamer *Robert Lowe*, engaged in fishing up the injured Atlantic Cables, returned on Sunday to St. Johns, N. F., for coal and supplies, and will sail again today to renew the search.

The weather is fine in San Francisco, and strawberries and flowers are abundant and cheap in the markets.

The Democratic and Citizens' candidate for Mayor of Boston, WILLIAM GASTON, was elected yesterday by about 3,000 majority. Seven of the twelve Aldermen on this ticket are also elected, and, probably, a majority of the members of the Common Council.

The liabilities of THOMAS J. BIGGS & Co., commission merchants of Cincinnati, who have applied for release in bankruptcy, are $300,000, while the assets are said to be inconsiderable.

The First National Gold Note Bank will begin business in San Francisco on the 3d of January.

Political Black-Mail.

Senator WILSON has brought in a bill to prevent the levying of assessments on office-holders for political purposes. It is creditable to the Senator's intentions; but we ought to call his attention in the strongest manner to the inexpediency of touching this abuse at all without going to the root of the matter. A law against assessments, like the laws against bribery and usury, and many other laws which can only be proved to have been broken by the very persons who have broken them, must virtually be a dead letter. The person who pays the assessment, like the person who takes the bribe, has, of course, every possible motive not to reveal the transaction to any one; and yet without his informing and giving proof of the commission of the offense, no conviction for it can be obtained. The result of the passage of Senator WILSON's bill will therefore be, that while the country will have received fresh proof of the need of some kind of civil service reform, the statute-book will be burdened with one more inoperative law; and the public, or a portion of it, will, perhaps, be deceived into the belief that something has been done to remove the evils of the present system, when in reality nothing has been done. This remark applies in an equal degree to the bill brought in by Senator TRUMBULL last session, making it a misdemeanor for any Senator or Representative to engage in office-seeking at any of the Departments, or recommending candidates for places, unless his opinion was asked by the Executive. No such act could be enforced. Heads of Departments would not prosecute. They could not afford to make bitter and determined enemies in Congress; witnesses would not testify, and the law would remain inoperative. Nobody supposes, of course, that the two Senators are not sincere in desiring reform, and that their bills are not meant to bring it about; but it may not be amiss to remind them that the introduction of just such impracticable measures as theirs is one of the means to which those who want to defeat a reform most frequently resort. There is no way so effectual of throwing its friends off their guard, and blunting the edge of criticism.

There is one general principle which is applicable to all abuses, for which individual legislation is responsible, and it is that instead of trying to punish people for doing wrong, we must take away from them the power of doing it. It is now generally recognized that the only way to cure the corruption arising out of special legislation is to take away from Legislatures the power of passing special laws "with money in them." There is no use in forbidding bribery, as long as we leave it worth anybody's while to bribe. The way to prevent the sale in abuse of the power of nominating cadets at West Point, is to take it away from Congressmen altogether; everybody is now of that opinion. We cannot frighten the Whittemores and Butlers by the threat of expulsion; they will always be ready to take the risk for the sake of the money.

So, also, with regard to assessments on office-holders, and all the other abuses and corruptions attendant on the present system of office-seeking;—the remedy for them is to relieve the office-holder from his obligations to the party for his office. If he gets his place, not by influence, but by merit, and is sure of retaining it as long as he behaves himself well, there will be no inducement for him to pay anybody for getting it for him, or for the privilege of retaining it, and he will laugh at anybody who attempts to "assess" him for political purposes. Of course, if he is an ardent politician, he can subscribe to campaign expenses, if he pleases; but if he does not care for these things, and has other uses for his money, he will decline, and thus all necessity for prosecuting anybody, and fining or imprisoning anybody on account of assessments, will be avoided. Very few Government clerks would give any money for political purposes if they could help it. Their salaries are very small, generally too small; in the case of men with families dependent on them, wretchedly small. The reason why they pay assessments is either that they regard them as part of the price for which they obtained their offices, or fear that if they refused to pay assessments they would lose their offices.

Change the mode of getting and keeping places in the public service, and we reach the root of the difficulty, but it cannot be reached in any other way. The best members of Congress are almost as much disgusted with the present state of things as the office-holders and the public. To the men who are really occupied with the work of legislation, the whole business of finding places for party adherents is a dreadful bore and nuisance. The pathetic appeal for deliverance from it which Mr. KELLY, of Philadelphia, put forth last Winter, expressed the feeling of nearly every man in both Houses whom the country is really interested in keeping there. A member who has his mind occupied—as every member ought to have his mind occupied—with the tariff and the currency, and the internal revenue, and the land grants, and the banks, and the Indian question, has neither time nor attention to spare for the work of getting the Browns into the Treasury, or the Smiths into the Custom-house. If this class of legislators could be allowed to settle the matter, there would be a speedy end to the whole nuisance. But the difficulty is that the number of those who owe their seats in Congress to persons whom they have undertaken to reward, and whose minds are constantly occupied with the readiest means of retaining them, is very great, and they are sufficiently opposed to any change to make change impossible, till it is demanded by a stronger pressure of public opinion than now exists. There is, however, hardly a Congressional district in which evidences of deep feeling on this subject do not begin to appear, and every year is sure to make it deeper. The great body of the voters do not want offices, either for themselves or their friends, and do not care who gets them, provided the work of the Government is properly done. But they do want the time of their members of Congress to be devoted to the public business, and they are beginning to understand very rapidly that until some change is made, not over half of it, and in too many cases none of it, will be available for this purpose.

The Hopeless Struggle.

For the last two months it has been obvious to all unprejudiced observers that the struggle of France against Prussia was a hopeless one, and that its continuance involved a perfectly useless waste of blood and treasure. The Provisional Government have brought themselves, very tardily, to submit to the inevitable. Rash as we consider their stubborn determination to maintain the struggle to have been, it is very difficult to visit their policy with very severe condemnation. In the history of modern times no more humiliating terms of peace have been offered to a vanquished people. In all history there has been no such thorough collapse witnessed of national energy and individual resources under defeat. The men who undertook the defense of the country, after the disaster of Sedan, were well entitled to expect that a nation which could turn out two millions of fighting men might yet retrieve a losing cause. They were equally entitled to assume that time would be required to collect the scattered energies of the people, to organize a great scheme of national defense, and to teach hundreds of thousands of artisans and peasants to handle arms and to submit to military discipline. Whether they were wrong in forgetting that before all this could be effected, every vital point of the State would probably be commanded by the enemy, and the odds against them would be greater than they could possibly overcome, is another question, and one which most people, while answering in the affirmative, will agree in thinking might, from a patriotic point of view, have been excusably considered an open one.

The present conquest of France, for it is nothing less, will continue to be one of the most instructive, and one of the most complicated, of historical problems. When we have said that the fall of the Empire left France without either civil or military organization, and without an opportunity of properly forming either; that the hour of misfortune came and failed to bring the man who was pre-eminently fitted to meet it; that political faction and religious feud contributed their share to disorganize a people that should have faced the foe as one man, we have by no means exhausted the causes of her present lamentable collapse. The Provisional Government could do little more than summon the citizens of the Republic to rise in defense of their common country, the one discreditable fact against the French people, as a whole, has been, that when summoned they would not come. We have a mass of testimony on this subject from correspondents of all shades of sympathy. A very interesting addition to this catalogue has lately been made by a writer in the *Zurich Gazette*, who as a sympathetic Swiss Republican, observing republican France with the keen perception of a man of business, deserves more than common attention. His narrative is, briefly, to the effect that he found, in the first place, at Geneva hundreds of able-bodied young Frenchmen, chiefly of the better class, who had taken refuge there to avoid the necessity of defending their country. At Marseilles he found the decree of the Government at Tours, summoning all the single men and widowers without children, of the National Guard, to join the Armies of the Loire and the Upper Rhone, to have been simply ignored. A Prefect of the Bouches du Rhône was greatly lauded for having summoned his fellow-citizens to join the national ranks, and for having set the example by leaving his office and shouldering a musket. When he departed for the army, he departed, however, alone. A wealthy farmer is cited as having related with much satisfaction how, by means of a bribe, he had got his two able-bodied sons dispensed from military service, under the plea of being consumptive. Over the entire south of France almost nothing was being done for the national defense. There was much warlike talk, a very little drilling, and nothing more. Some of the noblest patriots whom the struggle has developed were stigmatized as traitors, and the national disasters were being turned to effective account by demagogues, in order to excite the poor against the rich, and to promulgate the doctrines of communism as the only panacea for the present distress. Hence, as the narrator concludes, "Paris vainly awaits help from the Provinces, and must sooner or later surrender."

The forthcoming Constituent Assembly, drawn as it will be from the nation, may be expected to represent pretty faithfully the various shades of national sentiment. Among some Deputies there will be an abject desire for peace, among others a good deal of vaporing about fighting to the bitter end, among all, at heart, the consciousness that, however hard, the terms dictated by the invader must be accepted. This work done, there will be before this Assembly one of the most interesting historical experiments of modern times—the founding of a permanent republic with a frame-work which, as DE TOCQUEVILLE long ago pointed out, is essentially Imperial, and amid a people who have been lamentably deficient in the first requisite of citizenship—patriotism. That the Republic can be permanently founded, we have no manner of doubt; that a nobler, purer, and more self-sacrificing France will grow along with it, we believe to be equally certain.

The Great Gift-Book of the Season.

Now that the holidays are approaching we may expect soon to receive, among other costly illustrated books of the season, a copy of the "Ring" Annual for 1870—usually published under the title of the *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York*. The compiler of this artistic and instructive periodical is the Clerk of the Common Council, who for the last two years was JOSEPH SHANNON. But Mr. SHANNON failed to exhibit the requisite ancillary qualities toward the "Ring," after their triumph in the Legislature last Winter; and so, on the organization of the new Board of Aldermen last Spring, he was turned out of office, and Mr. JOHN HARDY was installed as Clerk in his place. To Mr. HARDY we are therefore to look for the execution of a work which is of inestimable importance to the government of this City, and, indeed, of the whole United States. If it is not too late, we should like to offer a single suggestion as to the contents of the forthcoming volume.

Up to last year it had been the invariable custom, from the time the *Corporation Manual* was first issued under the direction of Mr. VALENTINE, to give, among its table of contents, a "schedule of officers whose salaries are paid from the City Treasury." This schedule was always the most valuable part of the book; but at the present time, when the Controller refuses to make any reports, and the public are left in the dark as to who does or who does not draw salaries from the City Treasury, the information thus suppressed has become doubly valuable. The omission of the schedule in last year's *Manual*, taken in connection with the failure of the Controller to make his annual report required by law, was very significant. The reasons given for this extraordinary omission by the compiler of the last *Manual* are the following, which may be found in a footnote on page 623:

"The State Legislature having passed an enactment prohibiting the Common Council from creating any new office, or increasing the salary of any person holding office under the present City Charter, the schedule of officers and salaries being nearly the same as contained in the last issue of the *Manual*, is omitted, and the space devoted to historical reminiscences connected with the City of New-York at an early period."

The "historical reminiscences" thus conveniently made use of to crowd out information of real value to the public, consist of all sorts of antiquarian rubbish, such as "the marriages in the family of JACOB LEISLER;" "social amusements in the olden time," and the old "Dongan Charter," which had been printed in a dozen *Manuals* before, including that of the year before last. The real reason for the omission of the schedule was, that if it had been published, it would have shown to the public that the Common Council had utterly disregarded the law which forbade them to create any new offices, or increase the salaries of old ones. They had done both the one and the other, and the Controller had paid the salaries in direct violation of the law. Will Mr. SHANNON tell us, for example, when and by whom the salaries of Police and Civil Justices were raised from $5,000, as they stood in his *Manual* of 1868, to $10,000, as they would have stood if he had published the schedule in last year's *Manual*?

But whether true or false, the reasons assigned for omitting the schedule last year will not apply to this year's *Manual*. Since that time the entire Government of the City has been remodeled; a new charter has been adopted, with new "departments" and "bureaus" without number. The law imposes no limit upon the number of officers or the amount of their salaries, and these are the very points on which the public now seeks information. We trust, therefore, that the new compiler of the *Manual*, who, we understand, is doing his work under the supervision of Mayor HALL, will see to it that this "schedule of officers whose salaries are paid from the City Treasury" is revived in the forthcoming book.

A hint or two as to the cost of this Corporation picture-book will not be superfluous. When the venerable DAVID T. VALENTINE first started the publication, he was paid $1,000 for the labor of compiling it, and the total cost to the City of publishing the book was $6,000 per annum. This sum has been gradually increased, until the last year's *Manual*, as we are positively informed, cost the City $60,000. This year the book is to be published by TWEED'S "New-York Printing Company," and will probably cost $150,000. Mr. HARDY gets $5,000 for compiling it, and Mayor HALL, who supervises the work, and puts in the ancillary flourishes, ought to have, at least, an equal sum. He, of course, is in a position to take care of himself. The Board of Aldermen have voted themselves 5,000 copies of the *Manual*; the Board of Assistant Aldermen the same number, while the Comptler and Mayor get 5,000 between them.

As a matter of course, the book will be embellished this year, as usual, with the portraits of our City fathers—thus giving the work a somewhat frightful appearance, but at this time of year pictures of gnomes and hobgoblins and misshapen creatures are divested of their usual terrors. There will also be *fac similie* autographs of the worthy Aldermen who are able to write their names. Those who sign their names with a cross cannot have their valuable autographs printed. In this way our municipal rulers manage to get their pictures engraved at the City's expense, to send home to their friends and relatives in the old country. A gentleman who traveled extensively in the South of Ireland last Summer, informs us that about the only book he encountered in the mud cabins of that classic region was the *New-York Corporation Manual*. The natives there called it the "Book of Kings"—meaning the Irish kings of the New World.

Protection of Emigrants.

The movement organized by the Indianapolis Convention is not to be allowed to sleep. The Special Committee appointed by that body to press the subject in a practical shape upon Congress has visited Washington, and we may hope for the early introduction of a bill giving the control of emigration to the Federal Government, and providing effectually for the protection of emigrants.

The excellence of the movement is not lessened by attacks upon the motives of some of its promoters. Whether land speculators were among the delegates or not, is really a matter of no moment. The majority of the Convention represented the public spirit and intelligence of the States most deeply interested in fostering emigration, and the propositions finally adopted are the best evidence of unselfishness and integrity. If they were schemers who desired to render the organization tributary to sinister ends, it is plain that they exercised very little influence over the proceedings. The legislation sought will thwart land-sharks in the interior as completely as it will baffle the sharks that hover around Castle Garden. It will give to emigrants increased comfort and protection while at sea, and better guarantees against robbery and wretchedness while in transit from the port they land at to their places of destination.

The opposition to these changes cannot pretend to be disinterested. It was led in the Convention by the New-York delegates, representing Castle Garden, and really resolves itself into an effort to perpetuate a system which makes helpless strangers victims of the corrupt organization which rules in other branches of our City's affairs. Massachusetts is not altogether free from blame. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that a *per capita* tax upon emigrants is unconstitutional, Massachusetts does not impose a burden in that shape; it exacts a bond on each emigrant, and collects two dollars by way of commutation. The manœuvre may soothe the conscience of the State, but it does not essentially change the nature of the tax. Call it bread-money or bond-money, the tax is really there. Our masters in New-York do not resort to artifice to disguise the operation. They tax every emigrant $2 50; and, not content with that, they so manage matters as to make easy and safe further plundering by their harpies and adherents. The tax would be bad enough were its proceeds honestly and usefully administered. But it becomes as infamous as it is impolitic and unjust, when the fund arising from it, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, is used to swell the plunder of Tammany politicians, and to strengthen the hands of those from whom emigrants must seriously suffer.

There was a time when the Board of Emigration commanded a certain degree of respect and confidence. That was when Tammany was supposed to keep its hands off. But the supposition is no longer tenable. The increase of the tax to its present rate was the work of the Ring, for its own purposes, and its interference is visible in many of the arrangements. Castle Garden is, in fact, a depot of the Erie Railroad, and complaints of exorbitant charges are heard continually. The vultures which abound wherever Tammany's work goes on, pounce with impunity upon the poor emigrant, and fatten upon his misfortunes. The very means which have been provided with the avowed object of protecting him are used to his disadvantage. We cannot wonder that the parties interested in prolonging this system did what they could to mislead the gathering at Indianapolis, and now endeavor to misrepresent its aims.

If Congress investigates the subject, it will have no difficulty in discovering that the demand for protective legislation in regard to emigrants is not confined to the West, but is shared by our best citizens, and by the thoughtful and philanthropic in all parts of the country. State effort has been proved to be inadequate and untrustworthy. Now let the General Government step in and do its duty.

Burning the Candle at Both Ends.

The device of the Tammany Ring to reduce the rate of taxation by raising the rate of valuation, does not seem to have yet occurred to the magnates who misrovern Brooklyn. At all events, the property-owners of the City of Churches, in utter forgetfulness of the aroma of sanctity supposed to attach to the name of the place, are waxing profane over the terrific figures of this year's tax; and not without reason. Four per cent (or, to be exact, 3.86 per cent.) does seem a rather high price to pay for the privilege of owning property in any locality, however pretty it may happen to be. Brooklyn is just beginning to realize that the public improvements, architectural devices and lavish expenditures upon mere ornamentation, which have been paid for mainly by the Micawber system of note-giving, are yet to appear in the unpleasant shape of maturing bonds. In the meantime, the interest has to be met, and, as the "improvements" are all managed on the same magnificent scale, the outlook does not have a happy effect on the average temper of our Brooklyn brethren.

It is too early to reckon up the advances made this year by our ambitious neighbor in her pilgrimage toward her goal of metropolitanism; but in 1869 an extensive business was done in this line. During that twelvemonth contractors had a fine harvest in the paving and grading of eleven miles of streets; seventeen miles were put in process of completion; 125,000 feet of flagging contributed to the sidewalks; about three thousand buildings of all sorts were under construction; and for Nicolson pavement alone nearly six hundred thousand dollars was expended, not to speak of the other patent abortions in the tar and gravel line. To carry on the public works of various kinds (of which the above are mere samples) the issues of bonds made in that year amounted to over $6,500,000, and, as detailed in the Mayor's annual message, were as follows:

Prospect Park Commission	$2,400,000
Paving, grading, &c.	811,559
Water loan	800,000
Bridge subscription (10 per cent.)	300,000
Water and Sewerage Commission	815,000
Issued for Sewerage Commission	822,000
Gowanus Canal Commission	60,000
Fourth-avenue Commission	150,000
Bedford-avenue Commission	218,000
Wallabout improvement	189,000
Kent-avenue basin	135,000
Vanderbilt-avenue	148,000
Total bonds issued in 1869	$6,502,350

Even after this liberal Micawbering, the item of $2,700,000 was still left upon the Bridge subscription, to be issued in bonds, which we believe has since been done. So that about nine million dollars was the cost of a single year's public improvements in Brooklyn.

The total outlay by the public authorities for making Brooklyn the really beautiful city she has become, has been somewhere near fifty million dollars, of which sum thirty million dollars remains represented by bonds still outstanding and unprovided for except by assessments. Of course, the current expenditures and maturing liabilities of each year bear some sort of proportion to the grand scale upon which these public-spirited operations are projected. How much they amount to for this year we do not happen to know, but Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in June, laid before the City Fathers an estimate of the sum they would require, and the final total showed $3,722,000 to be necessary. Among the items in this estimate will be found: For interest, $987,905; deficiencies, $191,204 50; installments of public debt, $212,400; salaries of city officers, $240,000; school purposes, $750,000; Police, $512,898; streets and sidewalks, (temporary expenses,) $150,000, &c., &c.

If the progressive citizens of Brooklyn like this sort of thing, and imagine that it pays to run a race with our own Tammany Ring in the matter of getting rid of money, it is not for us to object. Yet it may not be impertinent to suggest that a little sober second thought might convince our friends over there that it would be well to place some limit upon their aspirations before the cost becomes intolerable.

Judge Lynch.

There was a time in the history of this, as of most other countries, when the well-known Judge Lynch, despite his somewhat dubious authority, seemed really to play a useful part in our judicial system. If not absolutely a necessity, he was at least in many parts of our border lands, a necessary evil, and if he did not always administer sound law, he usually dealt out a fair article of justice. If he defied the law it was only to repress a greater lawlessness than his own. And however much in the interests of order and good government we may deprecate the supremacy of a loose and irresponsible tribunal, so often to be subversive of both, there can be no doubt that in his time Judge Lynch has wrought much good, terrifying the evil-minded, punishing rogues, and protecting the lives and property of honest men, when the constituted authorities were powerless or corrupt. But that time has now gone by, (except, perhaps, in one particular city we could name,) and we have entered on an era when the enforcement of the laws may safely be left to their proper ministers—with the single exception alluded to.

It is to be feared, however, that the Judge Lynch who still from time to time holds his informal and summary Court throughout the West and South is not only a superfluity, but that he has fallen from the stern, if rude, uprightness which was his character of yore. In fact, from certain of his late decisions, we suspect that the present Judge Lynch is either a cheat and a usurper, or that the rogues have found him to be as vulnerable as some of his more learned brethren, and have suborned him to do violence on the true men. Certainly two cases of recent occurrence in Tennessee and Kansas reduce his judicial value to a level with that of an Erie injunction-monger. The circumstances were similar in each; the lynching of certain alleged criminals being followed by efforts of the authorities to discover and punish the lynchers. The important witnesses against them were in turn hung by them, to the number of four in Kansas, and one in Tennessee. The perpetrators of the Kansas outrage seem to have scorned any subterfuge, and to have boldly taken the ground of self-preservation to justify their act, while the Tennessee executioners trumped up a false charge of theft against their victim. It will be remembered that in the late curious murder of a traveler in northern Illinois by four well-to-do farmers, one of whom was an ex-pirate, the same device was adopted to screen the assessins.

Such cases as these serve to point out how villainy contrives to serve itself with the very means used to suppress it. They show, too, how fatal a facility is given in the toleration of Lynch law for bad men to wreak their malice on their neighbors. The *Vehmgericht* of the middle ages was not a more powerful engine of oppression and private hatred than Lynch law may be made if it is not at once sternly and effectually put down. Without considering the frightful excesses to which popular vengeance, even when rightly aimed, is almost sure to lead, the consideration of such occurrences as these ought to convince every right-minded citizen of our Southern and Western States of the necessity of a combined and resolute effort to abolish forever a relic of barbarism.

MINOR TOPICS.

The lately-threatened quarrel with Russia appears to have had the effect of teaching English journals and public men a good many truths which they were previously disposed to ignore. The conviction of the London *Times* about the *Alabama* claims is one case in point, and now the *Pall Mall Gazette* has become a convert to the views maintained by this country concerning the immunity from seizure of an enemy's cargo in neutral bottoms. It is not a little curious to observe that all such new opinions in England are not supported by any appeal to the principles of justice or humanity that underlie them, but are invariably based upon some purely practical consideration of profit and loss.

The Tenure-of-office act is a piece of legislation which few can desire to see perpetuated indefinitely. Born of the bitter struggle which the obstinacy of ANDREW JOHNSON forced upon Congress, it is an interference with the rights of the Executive which necessarily limits his efficiency. Where there is responsibility there should be power; and a President who is required to administer the Government according to his best judgment should be free to select his advisers and subordinates. Mr. JOHNSON's disposition to abuse his power led to its curtailment in several important particulars. Of this the Tenure-of-office act is the most conspicuous illustration. But Mr. JOHNSON's eccentricities furnish no reason for casting doubt upon the trustworthiness of Gen. GRANT;—though the failure to repeal the measure last session seemed to suggest a contrary impression. Yesterday, however, the House did repeal it by a very large majority. Will the Senate follow the example? That body is jealous of the privileges it acquired as a consequence of the Johnson conflict, and will probably not surrender readily those conferred by the act in question. We shall see whether the pride of power yields to the Executive an authority which is his by constitutional right.

Controller CONSOLLY's report to the Common Council for the year 1868, now lying before us, begins thus: "In compliance with the *requirements of law*, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this Department in relation to the finances of the Corporation for the year 1868." Here is a distinct recognition of the "requirements of law" that the Controller shall make an annual report. But none of the laws bearing upon the subject in force at the time the report for 1868 was made, (said report is dated March 10, 1869,) have since been repealed. Why is it, then, that the Controller neglects to comply with the requirements in relation to his report for the year 1869? The amended City Charter of 1870 makes it the duty of the Mayor, among other things, "to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced," (chapter 137, section 27, laws of 1870.) Why is it that Mayor HALL does not perform his sworn duty in the matter of the publication of the Controller's report?

"Shall Philadelphia be sold to New-York?" is the startling question with which the Philadelphia *Inquirer* opens a statement in regard to the alleged purpose of New-York capitalists to obtain a controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Railroad. The managers of that road have lately undertaken to assist in establishing a line of steamships from Philadelphia to Europe, and New-Yorkers are charged with attempting to render the scheme abortive. Hence the alarm of the Philadelphians, who imagine themselves the victims of a conspiracy to render their dull city a mere appendage to the Metropolis. We should be sorry to see their accustomed tranquillity destroyed, and hasten to assure them that the wisest thing they can do is to allow things to run their course, instead of frantically battling against the laws of commerce and of fate. Philadelphia is a tributary of New-York, and always will be.

The steam-ship projectors, who last session attempted to lobby through Congress a bill giving them eighty acres of land for every emigrant brought over, and more land for every apprentice, reappear this session, with a request for permission to buy at $1 25 per acre eighty acres for every ton of iron shipping they build. The scheme will need close watching. The bill of last session had amendments infinitely worse than the original provisions, and we shall not be surprised if the same course be followed now. The effect of the proposition, as it stands, would be to add one to the long list of land monopolies which prodigal legislation has created, and which interferes with the beneficent provisions of the Homestead act. The time has come when no much of the public domain as remains available should be regarded as held in trust by the

Government for the people—not for speculators by land or sea.

Whether the suspension of work in the coal districts of Pennsylvania is the result of an understanding between the companies and the leaders of the strike, or not, the fact that its object is to force up the price of coal furnishes a fresh reason for abolishing the duty which gives Pennsylvania a monopoly of the market in the Atlantic States. If the value of a thing is what it will bring, our consumers might congratulate themselves on cheap coal during the present Winter. But the operators and the miners jointly set up a different standard of value. They say, in effect, that the value of coal is what they can compel the public to pay for it. That is one of the consequences of uncalled-for protection. The people now demand that they shall be protected. Will Congress listen, and respond by repealing the duty on coal?

We should like to know when our City stage proprietors are likely to find out that gold has slightly receded from the figure (285) which was made the basis of the ten-cent fare extortion. As a rule, the stage routes are short; there are no conductors to be paid, nor switch-tenders: neither are there any stage tracks to be kept in order, nor large capital stocks upon which interest must be paid. In these respects the omnibus men certainly have the advantage over the street-cars, which are carrying their passengers for five cents, much farther than omnibuses run, and usually much more swiftly. We admit that the car companies complain that they are not making money; but this complaint was not heard when six cents was the fare, which proves that the omnibuses ought not, at all events, to ask any more than six cents.

A petition has just been forwarded for presentation to Congress, by a number of firms in this City engaged in the envelope manufacture, which raises a question of some little importance. The petitioners complain that the Government, through its twenty-seven thousand Post-offices, enters into competition with them in their business, and that the competition is to this extent unfair, that the Government transmits stamped envelopes to all parts of this Union from the place of manufacture in New-York, free of expense, and thus enables envelopes to be sold over a large area of the country at prices with which the ordinary dealers cannot compete. The annual loss to the Department through such transmission, is estimated, by the petitioners, at something over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. This is calculated on the average rate for the transmission of mailed matter, furnished by the Postmaster-General's report, and the entire sum constitutes a charge to Congress under the clauses providing for the franking privilege. The petitioners have the additional complaint, that the Government engages to print merchants' cards on these stamped envelopes free of expense, and by that means also interferes unfairly with what legitimately belongs to private enterprise. Altogether, the facts stated seem to make out a strong case for redress, and it becomes the duty of Congress to see that a benefit to the few should not in this way become a burden to the many. A clean sweep should at once be made of this, as well as the other abuses of the franking privilege.

WRONGS OF SEAMEN.

Examination in the Ship Old Colony Case—Startling Story of Ill-Treatment by the Officers.

Commissioner SHIELDS commenced an examination, yesterday, in the case of Capt. JOSIAH L. GRINDLE, of the ship *Old Colony*, charged with having inflicted cruel and unusual punishment on RAYMOND RAU and FRANCO FRANK, two of the crew, while at sea. The sailors were brought from the hospital to appear at the examination. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY conducted the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. BENJAMIN F. RUSSELL. Counsel for the Spanish Consul was also present, to look after the interests of FRANK, who is a native of Spain. FRANK testified that he shipped on board of the *Old Colony* at Valencia, Spain; that he refused to sign the articles of agreement because they were not in the Spanish language, and that he was detained on the vessel and was taken to sea. Witness subsequently proceeded to describe the ill-treatment which he received on the vessel during the voyage to this port. On one occasion he was beaten on the shoulders and chest with an iron capstan-bar by the second mate, in the presence of the Captain, because he did not understand English. His lungs were seriously injured by the blows. Other assaults were made on him by the mates with thick ropes and bars at different times in the presence of and by the "sanction and order" of the Captain. The complainant concealed himself for the purpose of escaping his tormentors, and lived on salt beef and water while he was hidden. On being discovered, a large beef-barrel was tied to his back like a knapsack, and he was made to carry it about in that position. The first mate also set a ferocious dog on him, in the Captain's presence, and his wrist and thigh were badly bitten by the animal. At another time an iron bar was thrown at him, which cut his head. The complainant hid himself a second time and became so hungry that he ate raw salt beef. He attempted to hang himself on account of his ill-treatment, but was cut down before he had accomplished his intention. His hands were placed in irons, shoes were fixed on his head in imitation of horns, a wax or putty nose was fastened on his face, and in this condition he was paraded on the main deck before the officers. His teeth were rubbed with a piece of iron while he was handcuffed, and some of them were knocked out. His ankles and feet were also struck with an iron bar, and his mouth was gagged for several hours. He was hauled up and down by a rope attached to one of the masts. He was allowed to fall with full force, and every time he came down the mate used to say, "On deck." He was handcuffed and kept in chains for fifteen days, during which time six or seven small crackers and some water was all the food that was furnished him each day. For some time his only nourishment was a piece of bread.

FRANK was called as a witness, and he proceeded to give evidence in regard to the cruelties practiced on him, which did not prove to have been quite so severe as those from which RAU is alleged to have suffered. The case was adjourned until today, at which time Deputy-Marshal KEHOE will be examined in regard to the frightful condition in which he found the two sailors on visiting the *Old Colony* after her arrival here.

The Flushing Shooting Affray.

Yesterday warrants were issued for the arrest of CHARLES P. LEGGETT, M. D., by Justice QUARTERMAN, of Flushing, on the complaint of young LAWRENCE and FOGARTY, and also by Justice LAWRENCE, for the arrest of Wm. S. LAWRENCE, charged with malicious mischief and attempted shooting. It seems that for some time past the doctor's pickets have been broken off and his fence otherwise injured. On Saturday night about 12 o'clock he heard some boys or men breaking his fence and making a great noise in front of his house. He went out and saw half a dozen half-drunken young men slowly walking up the street. They soon turned to come back, and when opposite the house commenced the same scandalous conduct, breaking pickets and thumping his fence. Becoming enraged he attacked them and knocked down two of them. The affray soon became general, and five shots were fired by LAWRENCE at the doctor, who seemed to have a charmed life. He not only managed to disarm LAWRENCE, but set all the rest of the young rowdies on a run. Both FOGARTY and LAWRENCE were badly used, the latter having a number of serious scalp wounds. The affair has created much stir in the village, part of the inhabitants siding with the doctor and part with the boys.

Fair in Aid of an Episcopal Church.

A fair was opened at Armory Hall, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in aid of the Anthon Memorial Episcopal Church, under the attractive title of the Christmas Gifts Bazaar. A fine and varied assortment of fancy and useful articles were displayed on the different tables, which were presided over by the ladies connected with the church. The Fair was very liberally patronized, and proved to be quite entertaining. It will continue until to-morrow evening.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Impossibility of Relieving Paris—Hope of Aid from the Army of the Loire Less—Gambetta Thinks Differently—Frederick Charles Arrested by Half the Army—A German Victory Dec. 9—Belfort.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—It is now considered impossible for Paris to receive assistance from the provinces. With the failure and retreat of the Army of the Loire, all hopes in that direction are lost. The Germans look upon the capitulation of the city as a question of time, and it is announced that King WILLIAM only awaits that event before returning to Berlin. A Berlin telegram says the bombardment of Paris has been definitely decided upon.

DISPATCH FROM GAMBETTA.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 10.—The people of this city are very patriotic. They have sent large numbers of recruits to the front and are equipping and drilling more. Advices from Tours announce the arrival there of over a thousand German prisoners. Minister GAMBETTA, in a telegraphic circular to Prefects of Departments, from the head-quarters of Gen. CHAUZAY, says: "CHAUZAY continues to resist the attacks of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, taking many prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. From this you may judge how false are the German dispatches which state that the Army of the Loire is crushed. Gen. CHAUZAY, with only half of that army, is still able to successfully oppose the German advance."

THE BATTLE OF THE 9TH.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A report from Gen. CHAUZAY, dated Thursday evening, says: "We were again attacked today by the Army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, along our whole front. We held our position throughout the day. All the corps were engaged, from St. Laurent to Beaugency. We encamp on our position of the morning."

A GERMAN VICTORY ON THE 9TH.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG makes the following announcement from Meung, 10th: "The enemy violently attacked us yesterday, but were victoriously repulsed by the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Divisions, notwithstanding the superiority of his forces. Our losses were smaller than yesterday. Beaugency was occupied on the 8th inst., and Vierzon today.

BELFORT STILL DEFIANT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The garrison of Belfort continue to make a vigorous defense, and their heroism and endurance excite warm admiration.

The Declaration of Paris on Neutral Goods—The Great Birmingham Explosion—Switzerland and the St. Gothard Railway Treaty—The Spanish Delegation in Turin.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an ably written leader, argues against the Declaration of Paris of 1856, because it may have the effect of transferring the carrying trade almost entirely to the United States....Three Russian vessels are building and nearly completed in SAMUDAS' shipyards on the Thames. It is said that they are mercantile, not naval ships....The explosion at Birmingham was much more serious than at first reported. Another death has occurred, and at least thirty of the wounded cannot possibly recover....THOMAS BRASSEY, the great railway contractor, died last night. He was sixty-five years old....Queen VICTORIA is visiting Lady CLARENDON at Watford.

BERNE, Dec. 9.—The Swiss Federal Council asks an extension for eight months of the treaty relative to the St. Gothard Railway.

TURIN, Dec. 10.—The Spanish deputation was received today by the Duchess of AOSTA and the Prince of CARIGNAN.

Rapid Accomplishment of German Unity—King William Himself Astonished.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Minister BANCROFT writes to Mr. FISH that the accomplishment of German unity so speedily is a surprise even to KING WILLIAM himself. Prior to the war the King only lived in the hope that such an event would some day be accomplished, but Mr. BANCROFT says the KING never expected to see it accomplished in his day.

THE SOUTH.

Extensive Forgeries in New-Orleans—Seven Banks Victimized to the Amount of $60,000—Mrs. Marsh, Who Killed her Four Children, Declared Insane.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—CLAYTON WILLIAMS & Co., liquor dealers here, uttered forged checks, on Saturday, amounting to $60,000, on various banks, using the names of several prominent firms. The following banks were swindled: Germania, Hibernia, Canal, Citizens', Merchants', Louisiana State, and the Bank of America. The counterfeiters have disappeared.....JOSEPH CLAVIER, one of the victims of the fire at the Varieties Theatre, died today.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—In the Criminal Court today, in the case of CATHARINE MARSH, who murdered her four children by cutting their throats in April last, the jury found that she was insane at the time of the commission of the murders and that she is still insane. Mrs. MARSH has been in prison since April, and will now be taken to the asylum.

Masonic—Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia met to-night. West Virginia and a large portion of Virginia were represented. Gov. WALKER represents a Norfolk Lodge. The address of the Grand Master shows a gratifying increase of the Order during the past year. It recommends the erection of a Masonic temple at Richmond. The session will continue for several days.

Accused of Murdering a Woman—Two Accomplices Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—At the inquest on the body of ADA JONES, who was found murdered yesterday, the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to her death from pistol-shots at the hands of a man named ROBERTS, whose pistol was found near her. J. H. SAVAGE and PAT. SULLIVAN were committed as accomplices. ROBERTS has a wife and five children.

THE WEST.

Illness of Spotted Tail—His Policy—Failure of a Cincinnati Commission-House—Liabilities $300,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—A letter received this morning by Mr. WM. WELSH from the Whetstone Agency, Dakota, announced the serious illness of SPOTTED TAIL, the celebrated Chief of the Upper Brulé Sioux Indians. Dr. CRAVEN, surgeon of the Agency, has gone to the Winter quarters of the tribe, on the White River, about eighty-five miles from the Agency. SPOTTED TAIL's plan has been to establish his people in farming and herding cattle, near the sources of the White River, on the borders of Nebraska, and he has expressed great anxiety to make an alliance between the Indians under his control and the Government, for the purpose of checking hostile movements of bands of wandering Sioux.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The liabilities of the firm of THOMAS J. BIGGS & Co., commission merchants, who have applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, amount to nearly $300,000. The assets are inconsiderable. The surviving partners of the firm of JOHN B. HAGELS & Co. have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The property assigned consists principally of an extensive brewery. The bond of the assignee is fixed at $120,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—FERD. RINDSKUPF, a notorious counterfeiter and coney man, who was committed a few days ago in the United States District Court, was sentenced today to fifteen years' imprisonment.

The Census of Philadelphia—The Revision Complete.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Marshal GREGORY has completed the revision of the census of this city, as ordered by the President, and furnished us with the result by wards. The total now credited to Philadelphia is 672,792—an increase of 16,897 on the first return. The complete official returns for the entire State give Pennsylvania a population of 3,511,519, against 2,906,115, in 1860. In 1850, its population was 2,311,786.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

River Navigation—Improvement and Prevention of Obstructions—Ocean Postal Service and Subsidies—Registers to Foreign Vessels—Revision of the Tariff—Final Adjournment.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—The National Board of Trade was called to order at 9 A. M. today, and immediately engaged in a discussion of inland water communication, but the subject was finally referred to the Executive Council, which body was instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board. The Committee to whom was referred the propositions on the official programme, numbered respectively 33, 34 and 35, submitted the following for the action of the Board:

Whereas, The free and unrestricted navigation of the rivers of the country is the right of all its citizens, and is indispensable to the cheap transportation of its varied products; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress be again requested to make such appropriation as may be necessary for the early completion of the work now in progress under the direction of the United States engineers at the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, at the falls of the Ohio, and at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and for the maintenance of the drag-boats owned by the Government and employed on the Western and Southern rivers.

Resolved, That Congress will be requested to enact such laws as will effectually prevent individuals or corporations from unnecessarily obstructing or endangering the navigation of the rivers by bridging or otherwise. That where bridges for the use of railroads, or for any other purpose, are built over these rivers, they shall be constructed with a proper regard for the interests and necessities of the navigation thereof, and that the plans of all such bridges shall be located under the direction and supervision of a United States engineer or corps of engineers, to be selected by the Secretary of War.

Resolved, That all railroad bridges across navigable waters should be regarded and treated in legislation as public highways for railroad transit; that each of them be made to accommodate the cars and the transportation of the vehicles of all or any of the railroad or transportation companies that may desire to use them on the payment of fair and reasonable tolls, and that future grants of charters for the construction of such bridges shall contain clauses for those already built, or to be built, should, by the requisite legislation, both State and national, embody provisions to secure the objects above set forth.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade be directed to take such steps as may be necessary to make effective the principles embodied in these propositions.

The resolutions were adopted.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE.

A preamble with the following resolutions relative to postal steam service was next considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Postmaster-General the desirableness of securing a convention between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, wherein it shall be provided that no further subsidies shall be paid by either, during a certain specified time, to any steam-ship line plying between the two countries; and wherein, also, it shall be stipulated that the postal compensation earned by the steam-vessels of the two flags respectively, shall be paid to them as a compensation for carrying the mails, so that the policy of both Governments in the premises shall be definite, uniform and friendly.

Resolved, That until such a convention as is suggested in the foregoing resolutions shall have been secured, any temporary assistance which it may be thought desirable by the Congress of the United States to afford to our citizens, in their endeavors to establish ocean steam lines, should be under a general bill, which will place on an equitable footing all the chief ports on the coast, between Portland, Me., and New-Orleans.

Resolved, That as regards those ocean routes to which capital, whether foreign or other, may not readily be drawn, as from Atlantic and Gulf ports to the West Indies, Central America and North America, and from the Pacific and Atlantic to the East Indies, judicious subsidies by the General Government for a limited time, and under stringent restrictions, would prove useful for the protection of our foreign trade.

Resolved, That the speediest and most economical method for establishing steam-ship lines in our trade with Europe, under the American flag, would be to so amend our Navigation laws, as to permit, temporarily at least, the registration of vessels built abroad, and that Congress be and is hereby respectfully urged to pass a law early in the present session, giving to our citizens the liberty already enjoyed by the people of every other commercial nation on the globe.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Propositions relative to subsidies to the Pacific railroads were submitted by the St. Louis Board of Trade, and after debate were reported to the Executive Council, with instructions to memorialize Congress to grant liberal subsidies, and to give such other needed legislation as will secure the earliest construction of more national Central Pacific railroads to California.

THE TARIFF.

The Board, by an overwhelming vote, adopted the following proposition, submitted by the Cincinnati Board of Trade, in reference to the revision of the tariff:

The desirableness of efforts to secure such a revision of the existing Tariff laws of the United States as shall result—first, in making them more simple and more uniform; second, in making them productive of the largest revenues; third, in making them least burdensome to the whole people; fourth, in making such protection as may result purely incidental, without discrimination in favor of any interest.

Several matters were then laid over for consideration next year, after which the delegation returned thanks to the Associated Press and local Press, to the members of the Buffalo Board of Trade and citizens generally for courtesies extended, and then listened to a parting address by President FARLEY, and the National Board of Trade was adjourned *sine die*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

First Gold-Note Bank—Raid on San Francisco Thieves—Strawberries and Flowers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The First National Gold-note Bank commences business here on Jan. 2....The Police are arresting all the known thieves and booking them as vagrants; thirty have been locked up today....The weather is fine, and strawberries and flowers are abundant and cheap in the markets.

The Damaged Cables—Grappling Still Unsuccessful—Return of the Robert Lowe for Coal and Supplies.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Dec. 12.—The Atlantic Cable Company's repairing steamer *Robert Lowe* returned here yesterday from her attempt to repair the Atlantic Cable. She will take in coal and supplies and sail again tomorrow. Capt. KERR, R. N., who has for many years been on the coast of Newfoundland making soundings, will go out on the next cruise. His assistance will no doubt be of great value. The weather continues stormy.

A Man Murdered by His Wife and Her Paramour—A Shocking Crime in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mr. PERRER, who was found dead in the canal on Thursday last, commenced in this city on Saturday night. Mrs. PERRER, who at first denied all knowledge of the death of her husband, has at last made full confession. She says her husband was first knocked insensible by a young ruffian named DEAN, who is her paramour. They then together carried PERRER to the canal and threw him in. DEAN is but seventeen years of age.

Sentence of Emigrant Swindlers.

Additional testimony was taken before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, in the case of JOHN PECK and WILLIAM H. BALLARD, charged with swindling emigrants. Superintendent GARSELLY was present as the representative of the Commissioners of Emigration. ALEXANDER W. ELLING, the complainant, testified that he took the Hudson River Railroad for St. Louis immediately after his arrival in this country, and that the accused demanded $2 from him for extra baggage during the trip. CORNELIUS H. VAN ESS, an employe on the railroad, testified that the tickets purchased by immigrants entitled them to travel over the road without any extra charge for baggage. It appeared that PECK was a policeman, and that the practices carried on by him and BALLARD were detected by two special officers, who traveled with a party of emigrants in disguise. PECK was fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. BALLARD was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Wind and Rain.

The wind arose soon after midnight yesterday, and at 4 A. M. a strong north-easterly gale prevailed. About 5 o'clock the storm commenced in earnest. A driving rain and heavy mist came down at intervals during the day. An unusually high tide, and a rather rough sea environed our river borders, and in some cases inundated the lower land and cellars. No considerable amount of damage was done, owing to precautions taken which the remembrance of the previous storm suggested. Several banners were injured, and a number of signs were blown down. In the suburbs, all the water courses were considerably swollen, and the lower lands submerged. Several new buildings, improperly secured, sustained some damage. A frame building on Oakland-avenue, Jersey City, owned by JOHN RYAN, was blown down. It was unoccupied at the time. The estimated loss is $3,500. In West Hoboken, Bergen, Weehawken, Staten Island and Brooklyn a number of houses were slightly damaged. The Jersey meadows were flooded, and in some some places threatened the railroad embankments. The Long Island and Harlem meadows were also submerged in several localities. The mails and trains, with one or two exceptions, were not delayed. Some unusual difficulty was experienced in ferrying the rivers and Bay, but regular trips were made without interruption. At 11 o'clock last night the flood was at its height. At Hell Gate a sloop, which had been caught upon the rocks at the morning tide, was floated off, and beached by subsequent blunders.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"THE BLACK CROOK" AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"Yielding to the expressed wishes of large numbers of their friends and patrons," Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have resurrected the *sensation opus* which has won them fortune and set the seal to their managerial fame. With fresh splendor and a generous appreciation of its deserts, they have revived the "Black Crook." Forty-five thousand dollars is the sum expended on this work of art and love, and a new army of nymphs in the shape of "coryphées, figurantes, demons, apparitions, gnomes," &c., has been enrolled, to insure that former displays shall not be too severely regretted. We are prepared to admit that the labors of the management have not been put forth in vain. So far as our recollection serves, the scenery of the present surpasses that of the past; the dames and maidens who caper at infernal or celestial bidding are no less agile and bewitching than their predecessors; the Dutch metal, red-fire, thunder and lightning, gauze, atabals, and other instruments of optical and aurie delectation proper to the scene, are as richly bestowed as of yore. "The Ravine of *Zamiel*" extorts our special admiration. Doubtless "the Palace of Dew-drops" deserves more flattering approbation. But in a piece of such a stamp, a work as characteristic as this gorse, or, as our Californian friends would be sure to call it, this devil's calico, more nimbly and sweetly recommends itself to our fancy. Besides this, we are confident that no previous illustrators of the "Black Crook" ever did, or same near doing, the amazing feats of the MAZILTONS. We are not surprised to hear of the effect wrought by these artists at the Chatelet. Even Satanis aid could hardly enable them to do things more extraordinary. That such proceedings should have enabled the MAZILTONS to "elicit from the entire Parisian Press the most flattering encomiums and unbounded applause, not unmixed with absolute wonder at the peculiarly fantastic character of their performance" arouses no incredulity. With a setting less gorgeous on received principles of art, such gems might appear to equal or conceitably to better advantage. Where all is so dazzling their merit may seem, that is to say, less transcendent. Their performances were striking and finished in a remarkable degree. The lady in particular is one of the most charming performers we have seen, and is captivating, not alone from her skill as an acrobat, but for her singular grace and engaging expression. No comic pantomimists of her sex who has acted here excels Mlle. MAZILTON. The "Black Crook" may not be well calculated to teach the severer lessons of art; but certainly nothing can exceed its profuse illustration of histrionic gorgeousness. The dresses go beyond what *Polonius* recommends to *Laertes*; for none can deny that besides being rich they are likewise gaudy. As regards architectural splendor, it must be admitted to be a very "close thing" between *Stalacta*, "the Queen of the Golden Realm," and *Zamiel*, "the arch fiend," as to who can conjure up the most resplendent temple or most alluring haunt. Our only regret is that a little of the trouble lavished on that magnificence was not bestowed upon giving point to the dialogue, or even to striking out a faint spark of originality in the names and descriptions of the characters. As regards the singular delicacy of moral conveyed by the entertainment and its general salutary effect upon the young of both sexes, our opinions had perhaps best be reserved. The hour at which we write, and the bewildering effect of boundless noise and kaleidoscopic color are unfavorable to the expression of that cool and unprejudiced judgment that alone fits so momentous an occasion. We will merely say that whatever harm—or good—the former "Black Crook" did, the present version is not likely to fall short of it. There is no particular occasion at this time to call attention to the fact that the "Black Crook" is the type, centre, and standing encouragement to a class of performances degrading to the stage, disgraceful to those chiefly engaged in producing them, and certain to be remembered to the lasting discredit of both. If the public are not already aware of this and have no definite conception of their duty in the premises, we do not feel called upon just now to attempt to awaken the theatre-going conscience. All that profuse expenditure and anxious attention to detail could compass, Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have done for this revival. The acting is quite as good as the piece deserves, the scenery, albeit too showy at times, is excessively handsome, the dancing is frequently admirable, and the *ensemble* quite equal to the best European theatres on similar occasions. More than this we need not say, and more neither the public nor the managers probably care, in the flush of their delight and success, to hear.

"TWELFTH NIGHT" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

A performance of "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, last night, attracted to that house an audience rather small in numbers. That a revival of Shakespearean plays, preceded by proper preparation, can be attended with a durable success, is proven by recent events at a place of amusement not distant from this one; but the public, with increased experience, is undoubtedly becoming incredulous as to the worth of casual acts of resurrection practiced upon the works of the bard. We are, however, bound to admit that those play-goers who had confidence in the announcement regarding yesterday's representation were not doomed to disappointment. Few exhibitions at the Fifth-avenue, where all is bright and beautiful, have been undeserving of praise in some degree, and the rendering of the comedy we write of merits applause on account of an average excellence, for the lack of which a larger measure of individual talent might have made insufficient amends. The character of the performance can be best described as respectable. Neither Mr. DAVENPORT, who was *Malvolio*, nor Mr. LEWIS, who was *Sir Toby Belch*, were conspicuous for originality or finish, but both artists acted with spirit, and gave due weight to the trusted stage-business of the piece. Mr. POLK had an equal appreciation of the telling portions of his part, and threw into the needed light the comic vice of *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. Miss AGNES ETHEL was the *Viola*, and she denoted, by her manner, and with much charm, the love which the well-known lines of the poet so happily portrays. Miss KATE NEWTON had all the beauty and dignity of the *Countess Olivia*, and wanted only greater warmth toward the so-called *Cesario* to fully personate her. To these notes we have now to add that Mr. HARKINS was *Duke Orsino*, that Mr. BROWN was the *Clown*—and one with an exceeding heaviness of speech and look for the words—that Mr. MATTHISON was *Valentine*, and that Miss JOHN BURKE embodied *Maria*. The scenery and appointments were in keeping with the reputation of the theatre. Mr. DALY's ambition may overleap itself, in so far as the availability of his company in all dramas is concerned, but the talent and industry of his side in the pictorial department appear substantial enough to make any claim to admiration in this respect allowable. "Twelfth Night" will be repeated this evening, and on the afternoon of Saturday next.

The Ninth Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday morning, under the heading of "Military Gossip," you publish what purports to be a statement of facts concerning the Ninth Regiment, but which we emphatically assert is a tissue of misstatements from beginning to end. The writer of the article in question has coupled our names with statements in which there is not one word of truth. We distinctly deny that we ever received from the Erie Railway Company, directly or indirectly, one single dollar, and we indignantly stamp the entire article relating to the Ninth Regiment and the action of its officers as the concentration of some spiteful individual, actuated solely by personal malice.

Presuming that as an act of justice to us, you will give this letter a place in your journal, we remain, yours respectfully,

CHAS. B. BRAINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Regiment.
J. E. HITCHCOCK,
Major Ninth Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson at Steinway Hall.

The weather, last evening, was not of the most delightful sort. A disagreeable, drizzling London day was succeeded by a night in which all the drizzle that had been filtered down the whole afternoon seemed to have accumulated under foot. As might have been anticipated, Steinway Hall was not conjested with auditors. The lecture of Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON on "Joan of Arc" was delivered there under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, officers of which, with guests by invitation, occupied the platform.

Miss DICKINSON was presented at 8 o'clock by an officer of the Association, who, having indulged in a nead, though somewhat lengthened preamble, came, at last, to the resolution to present the lecturer and say no more about it. It would be difficult to say, judged by conventional rules, whether Miss DICKINSON was dressed in good taste or otherwise. The unity of art it certainly had, however. A suit of black velvet, with gored skirt, undressed, and a plain waist, constituted the ground-work, which was relieved with a puffing of crimson satin at the elbows, and a nested silk fancy pocket at the side, of the kind generally termed the knapsack. Throat, neck and waist were also relieved with crimson bands. From a crimson belt at the waist fell a brass gold cross, carrying out the generally convenient air of the habit. A white collar completed the ensemble, which was lighted up by a diamond at the throat. The coiffure was comprehended in the simple word frizz, and a single diamond ring blazed upon a finger of the left hand.

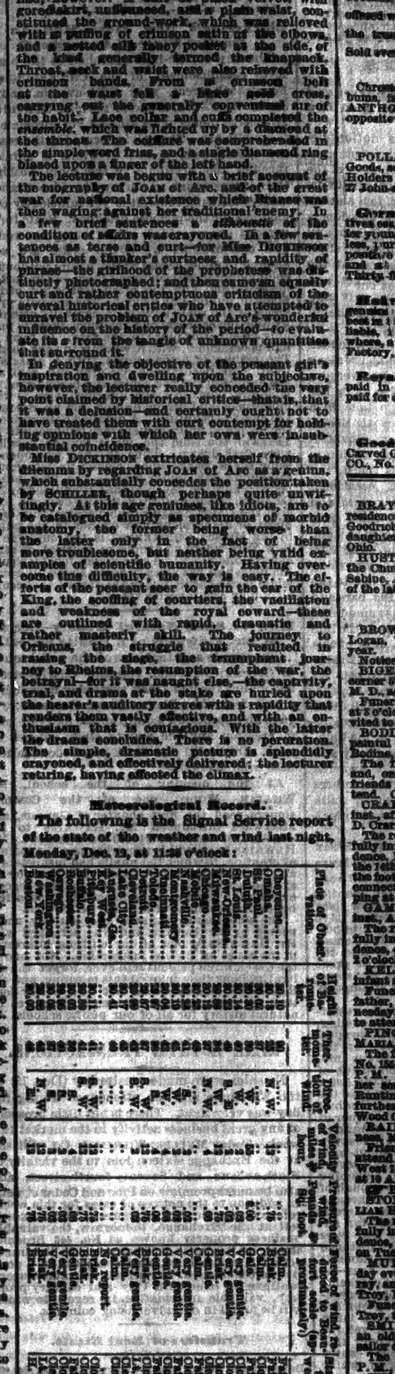
The lecture was begun with a brief account of the biography of JOAN of Arc, one of the great women of the world, whose exploits Russia was then waging against her traditional enemy. In a few brief sentences a *silhouette* of the condition of Europe was crayoned. In a few sentences as terse and curt—for Miss DICKINSON has almost a thinker's curtness and rapidity of phrase—the peculiarities of the prophet of Orleans were distinctly photographed; and then came an equally curt and rather contemptuous criticism of the several historical critics who have attempted to unravel the problem of JOAN of Arc's wonderful influence on the history of the period—to evaluate the force from the tangle of unknown quantities that surrounded it.

In denying the objective of the peasant girl's inspiration and dwelling upon the subjective, however, the lecturer really conceded the very point claimed by historical critics—that is, that it was a delusion. Certainly, ought not to have treated them with curt contempt for holding opinions with which her own were insubstantial coincidence.

Miss DICKINSON extricates herself from the dilemma by regarding JOAN of Arc as a genius, which substantially concedes the position taken by SCHILLER, though perhaps quite unwittingly. At this age geniuses, like idiots, are to be catalogued simply as specimens of morbid anatomy, the former being worse than the latter only in the fact of being more troublesome, but neither being valid examples of scientific humanity. Having overcome this difficulty, the way is easy. The efforts of the peasant seer to gain the ear of the King, the scoffing of courtiers, the vacillation and weakness of the royal coward—these are outlined with rapid, dramatic and rather masterly skill. The journey to Orleans, the struggle that resulted in raising the siege, the triumphant journey to Rheims, the resumption of the war, the betrayal—for it was naught else,—the captivity, trial, and drama at the stake are hurried upon the hearers in a sanguinary succession with a rapidity that renders them vastly effective, and with an enthusiasm that is contagious. With the latter the drama concludes. There is no peroration. The simple, dramatic picture is splendidly crayoned, and effectively delivered; the lecturer retiring, having effected the climax.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Dec. 12, at 11:30 o'clock:



The Railroad Difficulties in New-Jersey—Three Suits Pending in the Courts at Trenton.

Yesterday the suits of the Erie Railway against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the cross-suit of the latter Company, were commenced before Chief-Justice BEASLEY, sitting as Chancellor. Messrs. E. T. GREER, GEORGE ABBETT, Attorney-General GILCHRIST and Senator STOCKTON appeared for the Erie Company, and JACOB VANATTA, BENJAMIN WILKINSON and CORTLAND PARKMAN for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. There are three suits pending: 1. The Erie Railway Company against Morris and Essex Railroad Company and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, calling for an account and settlement. 2. The Erie Railway Company against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western for injunction against the Boonton Branch Road, on the ground that there never was any authority for constructing it, as it has been constructed on lands owned by the Erie Railway Company without any of those lands having been purchased or condemned; and that the franchise for a railroad between the Hudson River, opposite New-York, and Paterson, is exclusively in the Erie Railway Company as lessees of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad. 3. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, against the Erie Company and the Long Dock Company, asking for the appointment of a receiver to operate the tunnel under Regulations to be approved by the Court, which case the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road the same right to its use as the Erie Company now claims and holds.

On Saturday, as already stated in the TIMES, JAY GOULD sent a letter to President SLOAN notifying him that any attempt to run such trains would be prosecuted as a violation of the injunction issued by the Chief-Justice yesterday; however, the Chief-Justice declared that the injunction was not meant to interfere with the running of trains, and that no such order would be issued.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
THE GOODS MADE UP AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, AND ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

Good Advice.
In all cases of small-pox, scarlet and other contagious fevers, BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS should be freely used—Laundry, Toilet and Medicinal. Depot No. 52 Barclay-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Holiday Gift.
A FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE.
—*Advertisement.* No. 505 Broadway.

TOOTH-BRUSHES of best make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* Astor House Pharmacy.

Glasses to strengthen and improve the sight, with ease and comfort to the eye. SIMMONS, optician, No. 637 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Beautiful designs in genuine Jet Jewelry of every description. E. MYERS, Manager, No. 897 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.
—*Advertisement.*

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FOR
Wife, mother, daughter, sister or friend,
Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine,
HALF A MILLION IN USE!
Warranty and instruction cards.
Sales-rooms, No. 625 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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German Cathartic Lozenges for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia. An excellent cathartic for young and old. They are mild, efficacious, harmless, purely vegetable, very agreeable to the taste. A positive cure for constipation and the ailments arising from it, at all times a pleasant and certain cathartic. Thirty-five cents per box. Sold at all druggists.

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Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. LAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Goods Suitable for the Holidays, Swiss Carved Goods.—THE SWISS MANUFACTURING CO., No. 30 East 14th-st., corner University-place.

MARRIED.

BRAYTON—BINGHAM.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Goodrich, D. D., CHARLES A. BRAYTON and CARRIE E., daughter of William Bingham, Esq., all of Cleveland, Ohio.

HUSTED—DOUDGE.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, at the Church of the Atonement, by Rev. William T. Sabine, AUGUSTUS W. HUSTED to EMMA A., daughter of the late Delevan D. Doudge, both of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Edgar Logan, Yonkers, Mrs. SOPHIA C. BROW

UNITED ITALY.

Local Topics—Future of the Kingdom—Journalism—Advantages for Italy—An American Circus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

Public attention here at present is occupied with matters of purely local interest. The elections and the visit of the King to Rome are to succeed each other within two weeks, and are the two facts of the time of most political consequence. There will be a good many changes in the composition of the new Parliamentary Chamber. To the regret of many, some of the old Deputies, who have served the country with fidelity and credit through the period of struggle and controversy, decline to be any longer candidates. The most conspicuous among these are Baron RICASOLI and Signor PERUZZI, the Sindic of Florence. As for Rome and the King's visit, the question is asked with some anxiety, "Will the Pope seize the moment to leave the capital?"—a step which has been threatened by one party and dreaded by the other.

FUTURE OF THE KINGDOM.

There are thoughtful minds in Italy, that are pondering with solicitude the immediate future of the country. The occupation of Rome, and the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope, are facts or events of such magnitude, that a little time is needed for Italy and Europe to measure their importance, or outgrow their stunning effects. For this country, national unity has been the all-absorbing idea, and it has impelled the Government to take a great step. We must wait to see whether Europe will accept as a fact the fall of the Papal sovereignty; but in effect, the unity of Italy is accomplished, and it is worth preserving at whatever cost. It has become a habit here, as in other constitutional countries, for ministers and other conspicuous leaders of parties, to use the opportunities offered in the season of a general election to give in public discourses expressions of opinion upon the state of the country and schemes of policy. One of these discourses was pronounced by Signor VISCONTI-VENOSTA a few days ago at a public dinner given in his honor at Milan. The remarks of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were a review of the present position, and of the course for the future which it is the duty of the country to pursue. A tone so judicious and sensible, indulged by the Minister, and of such statesmanlike moderation, merits praise. In waiting for European approbation of what has lately been done, perhaps Italy relies too much upon the sense of justice which is supposed to have an influence in the conduct of public affairs. But when we think of the subtle rascality of diplomacy, and of what it is capable, we see how necessary it is for Italy, as for any other nation wishing to have its position respected, to be materially as well as morally strong. Relying much upon the indulgence of other countries, this is here too apt to be overlooked. The battles of Italy have been fought by others because a concurrence of circumstances made it the interest of the allies of a day to let consequences follow which have produced for this country so much good. It would be a calamity for the world—it is not too strong language to use—for this country to be driven back from its position. It is doing a work for all Catholic society which will hereafter be acknowledged by that society as a Providential blessing. It is a struggle for spiritual rights, and the principle which Italy defends is expressed in a few lines of VISCONTI-VENOSTA's discourse: "The first condition for the liberty of a people is that its religious conscience shall be independent of political authority."

JOURNALISM.

The rapid multiplication of newspapers in the cities of Italy in the past few years, causes the inquiry as to what kind of influence they exert in the political and intellectual education of the people. The Press enjoyed as much freedom here as in the United States or England, and it is guarded against abuse in the three countries by much the same penalties. The number of readers in Italy, as we know well enough, is much smaller than in America, and the enterprise and the resources of journalism are infinitely inferior; but the literary curiosity of a large proportion of readers is kept alive by newspapers in Italy as it is in our own country. This is not the place to go into a minute examination of the character of Italian newspapers, or the motives of those by whom they are written or printed. This, at least may be said, that there are newspapers published here of a quality quite up to the level of the intellectual and political civility which the country has reached, and are important organs for carrying this civility forward. But there are many publications quite below this standard, and of a character so trivial as hardly to be capable of amusing the most thoughtless readers. It has sometimes been said that American journalism, with all its wealth and energy, is not, in literary ability, whatever it may be in morality, up to the requirements of such a vast force in the educational system of so great a nation. If there be any justice in the assertion as regards America, the same is true in principle, although the fact of less effective value as concerns Italy. Newspapers are established here with facility, for the printed sheet is generally small, the type large, and the price of labor low. If the sale of the paper is sufficiently large to give $5 or $10 a day clear profit, it is a successful enterprise, and pays as well as other kinds of business. Florence has a dozen or fifteen daily newspapers, Rome as many, and the other cities in proportion. Most of them are sold at the low price of one soldo, or cent; some of them for two cents, and I believe only one, the *Perseveranza*, of Milan, for four cents—a high price, considering the quantity of matter printed. The leading example of success is the *Opinione*, which has been established twenty-two years, and has a circulation of twelve thousand, the largest of any paper in Italy.

ADVANTAGE FOR ITALY.

The calamities of France, which must put that country back a quarter of a century, is another of those accidental advantages for Italy, of which the past twelve years have furnished so many. A new opportunity is presented to the older Latin branch for taking the lead in the competition which must go on between the two leading countries of that race. At the new point of setting out, Italy will not be so far behind. The strength of nations is not less in prestige, or moral force, than in material power, and Italy has gained as much of this under her wise constitutional system, as France has lost in her experiment with Cæsarism. It only remains for Italy, with energy and judgment, to turn her advantages to account, and before long take a high position among nations.

AN AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The sensation for the Florentine [quidnuncs, the past week, has been made by the passage through the streets of the elephants, camels, horses and togtery of an American circus company. People wonder how so great a caravan could wander so far. But public curiosity was at its highest pitch, and the climax was capped when the master of the leather ribbons drove his twenty-six horses, hitched to his triumphal car, through the town. The streets were thronged as for a holiday, and, as the abrupt angle of some narrow, ancient passage was skillfully turned, the crowd gave their applause as heartily as if to some successful hero returning from a fight. It was for the people a novelty, and for a new thing the Florentines are forever on the hunt.

ANGELICO.

Finding of the Desert Ship—A Description of Her Appearance.

San Bernardino, Cal., Correspondence of Alta California, Nov. 26.

At Jure station, Colorado Desert, on the way in from Arizona, we "struck" the noted "Hank" Brown, stage driver, of fame like that of Jehu, for he driveth furiously. He was full of news of the Great Ship, which had been found the day before by the party under CHARLEY CLUSKER, at the very point indicated by the Indians. During the night we passed CLUSKER's camp. He desired to come on in the stage, but as we were full and had a broken axle,—"lished" with a mesquit branch—we could not take him up. Today he arrived here, and I give you his story for what it is worth. CLUSKER has been out twenty-one days (his second expedition) in search of the ship, with three companions. He found it between forty and fifty miles south-west of the Dos Palmos Station and the Cayegsoup Lake, precisely where he was told by the Indians and others it would be found. He had been many hours without water, and there was none within sixty miles, except in his wagon. As he was near perishing, he went no further than to assure himself of the fact that the ship was there, and returned to his wagon, traveling all night on foot, nearly dead with thirst. CLUSKER says he saw the ship distinctly through his glass, about a mile and a half distant. She was on her beam end, her bow, bowsprit and stern well above the sand; the waist of the ship covered with sand, and willows of sand all around her. He judges that she is about 250 feet long. Upon repeated inquiries, if he might not have been deceived by mirage or some natural object, he distinctly and positively says "no." His glass is an excellent one, and he was sure it was the ship he saw. His party had traveled five days and four nights, on thirty-six gallons of water for four men and five animals, and he was forced to return for water and provisions. CLUSKER brings in curious petrifactions, specimens of silver ore and pumice-stone. He describes the vicinity of the ship as covered with marine shells, abalones, and other varieties. In the mountains he found veins of silver ore, specimens of which he gave me for assay. They resemble the chloride rock of White Pine. Mr. CLUSKER stands high in this community for veracity and sense. He certainly believes he has found the ship, and every one here believes him. He starts to-morrow again, taking several barrels for water, plank to cross the soft mud of the Cavassone Lake, which has no water on the surface, but in which water rises in a footstep—to take possession of and explore his new treasure. Mr. CLUSKER will find himself famous, if he has not deceived himself. The concurrent testimony as to the great ship's existence would be "proof most damning" in a Court of justice.

OUR FILTHY DOCKS.

Disgusting Condition of the Wharves and Piers at the City—Sights to be Seen in a Tour of Rock Rivers.

There seems to be a curious notion between the Health and Dock Departments as to where the responsibility lies in the matter of the dredging of the slips. The Board of Health declare certain slips to be in a most foul and unhealthy condition. The Dock Commissioners retort that the New-York Rendering Company are allowed to dump their offal into the slips, and mention the intolerable nuisances at the water-front of West Washington Market and Pier No. 38 North River, as being not only injurious to commercial interests but exceedingly dangerous to the health of the vicinity.

Yesterday, a TIMES reporter made an extended tour over and under the wharves and piers along the North and East Rivers, and discovered a condition of affairs altogether worse than has yet been published. A half day's time in a carriage above, or in a boat below the docks, will reveal to the curious or doubtful examiner even more of these facts than are here represented. The wharves need not be visited searchingly, except at occasional vicinities, such as markets, dumping-piers and low grounds. The river may be likened to a cradle, and the action of its tides to rockers, carrying to and fro deposits of mud. The currents, however, are so powerful that everything floating outside the slips is carried out to the seaward, where it is added to the bars and shoals. There is, however, an immense amount of mud and filth constantly deposited inside the line of the piers and near the bulkheads. Most of this is filtered from the sewers, but a considerable quantity is thrown off from the wharves. At the Battery the water has a blue clear appearance, and is only discolored by occasional drifting refuse. In many places row-boats can be worked under the piers, close up to the bulkheads. This is especially so between Vesey and Murray streets. The piles seem like dwarfed forests, roughly canopied by the great timbers and thick planks above, and the bulkhead walls like cavernous outworks, coated with green slime and mud.

With the exception of the Morris and Essex Ferry Pier, all these wharves and bulkheads are more or less used for market purposes; between Dey and Barclay streets the market shanties monopolize all the pier space. The better class of butchers, fishmongers and market-men have their offal carried away to the dumping-grounds. But there are others, including a horde of small venders, who throw all their refuse into the nearest dock. This is usually done with great caution, when the Police are not near, but sometimes the act is brazen, without any attempt at concealment.

The scenes and odors in that vicinity yesterday at low tide were most horribly disgusting, and would spoil the appetites of sensitive spectators for many subsequent meals. At the Vesey-street bulkhead a large City sewer empties its contents—the refuse of thousands of stores, saloons and houses. Near by is the Astor House sewer, (built by Mr. ASTOR at the time the Astor House was in course of erection.) Both of these exude a most foul stream of all manner of filth. An idea may be formed of the extent and rapidity of the mud deposit by the fact that seven weeks ago that slip was dredged out about nine feet in depth below its present mud level! Words cannot describe the dreadful, sickening stench that rises from that jelly-like slough of putrescence. It is horrible. Scattered around are all sorts of decaying merchandise. Here is a dog's carcass, swollen and fanned far advanced in decomposition, the face half eaten by vermin. A little distance beyond are about a half dozen rabbits; near by is a pile of rotten eggs—at least a hundred—broken; two or three chickens, a pile of sweet potatoes, heaps of apples, vegetables and fish, all putrid, and sending out the vilest kind of vapors. Swarms of rats, as large as cats, in some cases, and of all colors, yellow, white, gray and black, hold high revel over this mass of carrion. All of this is above low-water mark. There is a very little depth of water under any of these piers and slips, and although the occupants endeavor to prevent it, all sorts of stuff is thrown off the docks. The Sanitary Police are not numerous or keen enough to detect the culprits. Most of these wharves are covered with market shanties, in heterogeneous style and variety, often times dilapidated and ricketty to the last degree. Every inch of room is occupied and even the roofs are used to store baskets, boxes and barrels. Some time since, Mr. HUGH COFFEY, erected a nice looking frame building upon piles adjoining the Barclay-street ferry-house. The Dock Department, with a gang of men protected by some fifty policeman, suddenly demolished it. Mr. E. STOGUM was within, at his desk at the time, and barely escaped being buried in the ruins. Neither he nor Mr. COFFEY were permitted to go to their safes—behind iron doors—to get their money, goods and books, a portion of which were lost. The slip is now used as a dumping ground, which before was prevented. This is one of the least of the "obstructions," and was destroyed, while hundreds of others remain undisturbed. Some of the owners of the bulkhead shanties state that they wish to rebuild and improve their places to correspond with the repairs on the market opposite, but that the Dock Department forbids it.

There are several places where dredging needs to be done, but no one seems to care in this locality. Unless there is some remedy for the present wretched state of the market slips provided, a deadly pestilence may result.

Annual Meeting in Aid of the Asylum for Colored Orphans.

Thirty-two years ago a number of charitable Christian ladies, full of compassionate tenderness for the misery and degradation which existed among the colored people, undertook the task of alleviating their distresses and to this end formed themselves into an association for the protection and advancement of colored orphans. Against the prejudice which the feeling of the period created toward the enslaved negro race the mission was one of great difficulty and trial, and required the exercise of constant perseverance, supported by a Christian spirit, to prosecute it to a successful issue. Obstacles innumerable presented themselves to their efforts, but finally a more generous appreciation of their labor became manifest, and the result was the establishment of the Asylum for Colored Orphans as at the corner of Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-third-street. In this institution, the outcasts of the colored people are tenderly cared for. They receive constant medical attention, and are educated, spiritually and mentally, to fit them for the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship. Moreover, they are provided with good situations, and their interests are attended to long after they have left the Asylum. The organizers of the association have passed away, but the fruit of their endeavors remains, and the task which they so nobly begun has been transmitted to equally zealous hands. Yesterday, the annual meeting of those engaged in this good work, was held at the residence of Mrs. C. H. LANDON, No. 5 East Fourteenth-street, Mrs. AUGUSTUS TABOR, in the chair.

A resolution was adopted applying to the Legislature to amend the charter of the association so that it may hold real estate bequeathed to it, and also for authority to receive destitute as well as orphan children.

The Secretary read the annual report, which shows that not many children had been received into the Asylum within the last year, but that situations had been obtained for a large number, who were immediately received as indentured apprentices. The demand for girls far exceeded the supply. There had been much sickness during the year, but no epidemic. Elementary education was all that was attempted in the institution; some 300 had received instruction during the year; five teachers were employed, and many of the pupils, it was stated, gave evidence of capability for high mental training. The work of thirty-four years of its existence afforded no cause for discouragement, and the managers believed the cause of the colored people had flourished in their hands. At present there were 270 children in the institution; five were returned to their parents, and two were returned by their masters.

The medical report stated that the mortality for the year was ten boys and three girls, and about 30 were under treatment. Pulmonary consumption appeared to be the prevailing disease, and it was suggested that arrangements should be made for the removal of these cases to a greater distance from salt water.

The Treasurer's report showed:

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1869	$8,019 28	Aggregate of expenses	$36,336 12
State of New-York	16,200 17	Balance on hand	$8,022 32
Commissioners of Charities	4,000 00		
Other sources	22,320 90		
Total	$44,320 45	Total	$44,358 45
Balance on hand	$8,022 32		

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Aug. Faber, First Directress; Mrs. W. H. Onderdonk, Second Directress; Mrs. S. S. Murray, Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Landon, Treasurer; Board of Managers—Miss Ann Whitwell, Miss Mary Ford, Miss R. F. Hartwick, Miss Ella Bouns, Mrs. Jane Stokes, Mesdames John J. Phelps, S. S. Murray, J. C. Hull, E. S. Jaffray, Philo Hurd, Lydia Propst, J. Wright, C. H. Landon, C. R. Roberts, W. H. Onderdonk, David S. Faber, Aug. Faber, F. B. Van Deusen, W. W. Lee, M. W. Greene, J. Milbank, W. G. Whelock, R. F. Wilcox, Anna Purdy, J. C. Gray, F. W. Worth, L. M. Fowle.

Subscriptions were received for the Christmas dinner to be given to the children of the institution. The meeting adjourned after disposing of some routine business.

Chickering's New Music-Hall—An Attractive Place of Amusement.

The new music-hall attached to the pianoforte establishment of the CHICKERINGS, in Fourteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and recently completed, is one of the most tasteful and attractive rooms of its kind as yet thrown open for public use. The hall is located in the rear of the sales-rooms, access to which is obtained through the vestibule of the main building. Only large enough to convey the idea of an extensive drawing-room, it is yet sufficiently commodious for the purpose designed. Seats for 250 persons are provided, all of which are roomy and comfortable, while the aisles are wide enough to allow access to the chairs without incommoding those occupying them—an important desideratum, and too often lost sight of in a place of public amusement. The acoustic properties of the room have been carefully attended to, and for concerts and readings, there is probably no superior place in the City. In form the hall is octagonal, with a window in each corner. The ceiling is dome-shaped, with a glass skylight. The decorations are gray and gold, and the upholstery of the chairs and hangings of the windows, blue. All the interior work is very handsome, and when lighted for an evening, the effect is beautiful. A detailed description of the proposed improvement was published in the TIMES at the time the plans for the new hall were first drawn. Since the hall was opened, some three weeks since, eleven private entertainments have taken place. The first public concert here, however, is that conducted by Mr. GUEMAN, to come off on Saturday evening. Except the Union League Club Theatre, this is the place of amusement now offered to the public by the Messrs. Chickering, is the only one in New-York where an exclusive musical or other entertainment can be given, and for these uses the little hall has already commanded approval, while it can hardly fail in the future to become a popular and favorite resort.

How to Study Natural History—Lecture by Mr. Hawkins at a Public School.

The pupils and teachers of the girls' school in Greenwich-avenue, opposite Charles-street, had an unexpected treat, yesterday morning, in a visit from Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, who gave an impromptu lecture on the unity of plan in creation and the way to study natural objects, illustrated by black-board delineations with colored crayons.

At the opening of the school, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, one of the Commissioners, read the first chapter of Genesis, and afterward introduced Mr. HAWKINS to the scholars, of whom about 600 were present. Mr. HAWKINS founded his remarks upon the history of creation, to which the pupils had just listened, and for an hour entirely captivated them by his spirited and minute description of an animal loaded from the heart and stomach and from a few bones, for which he is so justly celebrated.

The whole entertainment was entirely unexpected by the teachers, and was arranged with Mr. HAWKINS by one of our citizens interested in the cause of public instruction. Not one of the 600 children present will ever forget the delightful hour they enjoyed this morning, and the Board of Education could not do a better deed than to secure similar instructive lectures on natural history for all of our public schools.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were made yesterday (Dec. 12) at the Exchange, and the attendance during the day was very light. There is but little prospect of any great business activity in the market this week. Today MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at the Exchange sixteen lots in the vicinity of Ninth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, and also business premises on Pine and Cedar streets. In addition to the notices of sales for this week, referred to yesterday, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will sell at the Exchange, to-morrow, the valuable business property known as No. 402 Broome-street, 100 feet in depth by 25 feet. As the transaction is a legal one, unless adjourned, a speculative sale is insured. At private sale auctioneers continue to offer both City and country property, valuable information in regard to which will be found in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Delancey and Goerck sts., s. e. corner, 100x100 ... $40,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Ludlow-st., 25x100 ... 10,000
Eist-st., s. s., 261.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.8x100.5, h. and l. ... 18,000
Bd-st., n. s., 100.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.8x100.5 ... 24,000
Bd-st., n. s., 269 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.8x100.5 ... 24,000
72d-st. and Avenue A, s. w. corner, 100x102.2 ... 17,000
68th-st., s. s., 209 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x201.3x100x100.11x100x100.11 ... 29,000
Sums paid for taxes sold in 1868 ... 11,000
124th-st., s. s., 184.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.11, h. and l. ... 18,000
127th-st., lots No. 232, 237, indemnifies ... 800
125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11 ... 8,000
1st-av. and 57th-st., s. w. corner, 94.1x98, h's. and l's. ... 5,000
1st-av. and 90th-st., s. e. corner, 18.8x100 ... 7,000
8th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.8x100.5, h. and l. ... 7,000
9th-av., s. s., 24.2 ft. e. of 10th-st., 20.4x100 ... 7,000
12th-av., s. s., between 56th and 57th sts., 204.4x100, and 50 ft. land lying under water opposite above premises ... 22,250

Leases Recorded.

6th-av. and 30th-st., n. w. corner, 20 years, per year ... $800
Chambers-st., No. 88, 3 years, per year ... 9,000
Pearl-st., No. 2, and Beekman-st., per year ... 2,400
46th-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x100x8; 5 years, per year ... 3,000
Chrystie-st., No. 172, 5¼ years, per year ... 540
113th-st. and Madison-Ave., between 5th and 6th sts., whole block, 43 9-12 years; 6 9-12 years, per year, $25,000; 7 years, per year, $26,000; further agreement as to rebuilding
Washington-st., No. 150, 2 years, per year ... 600
37th-st., Nos. 505 and 507, 10½ years, per year ... 1,200
Cedar-st., No. 14, 3½ years, per year ... 1,000
Mercer-st., No. 313, 10 years, per year ... 4,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Schenck-av., s. e. corner, 100x38, error in description ... $10,000
Schenck-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100
Elliott-place, w. s., 167.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x100 ... 10,000
Floyd-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100, and l. ... 4,000
Floyd-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100, h. and l. ... 4,000
Grove-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. w. of Centre-av., 40x100 ... 3,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100 ... 4,000
Marshall-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100, h. and l. ... 3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 97 ft. w. of Albany-av., 25x100 ... 6,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 100x100 ... 4,000
South 5th-st., 115 ft. n. of, and State-st., 78 ft. w. of, 32x12.2, year ... 100
12th-st., s. s., 147.10 ft. n. of 8th-st., 32x100 ... 12,000
Bedford-av. and Keap-st., s. e. corner, 82x100, Keap-st., n. s., 121 ft. s. of Bedford-av., 81x100x51x100x22x100x29 ... 18,000
Chestnut-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Liberty-st. 100x100 ... 300
Clinton-av., e. s., between Myrtle and Park avs., fifth house from Myrtle-av., 20x100, foreclosure ... 4,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Tuxedo-av., 25x100, h. and l. ... 7,000
Howard-av. and Baltic-st., s. w. corner, 25.7x98, irregular ... 10,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100 ... 7,750
Lafayette-av., n. s., 116.3 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 14.8x100 ... 7,400
Lafayette-av., n. s., 118.9 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 18.4x100, h. and l. ... 8,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 360 ft. w. of Yates-av., 75x100 ... 7,200
Lewis-av., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Chauncey-st., 20x100 ... 4,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 ... 8,000
Washington-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 ... 2,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90 ... 18,700
Willoughby-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90
Hart-st. and Tompkins-av., n. e. corner, 100x43, 8th-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 20x84.7 ... 16,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Alexander-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 132d-st., 30x108 ... $7,750

North Salem.

Purdy's Mills to Golden's Bridge road, e. s., adjoining solaris-lane ... $800

Cortlandt.

Post road, w. s., Cath. W. S. Church's property, 40x294 ... $300

West Farms.

Orchard-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 50x175 ... $2,000

Westchester.

Barker-av. and Juliana-st., s. e. corner, 100x125 ... $400

Yonkers.

Central Park-av., w. s., adjoining A. Van Cortlandt's, 45 6-10 acres ... $22,540
Riverdale-av., w. s., 112 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 50x

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Peat and Greenberry sts., n. w. cor., 150x100 ... $975
Peat-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Greenberry-st., 175x100 ... 1,750
Walnut-st., s. s., 275 w. of Jefferson-st., 50x100 ... 1,800
Summer-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 4th-av., 25x100 ... 1,175
Springfield-av., s. s., adjoining P. Albers, 50x130 ... 800
Garside-st., w. s., 325 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 100x100 ... 2,500
Wright-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Penna-av., 25x100 ... 4,500

Jersey City.

Mercer and Varick sts., n. e. corner, 22x100 ... $20,000

Hoboken.

5th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Bloomfield-st., 20x50 ... $4,300

Weehawken.

Lot No. 91, block No. 14, Niles' map, 25x100 ... $300

Harrison.

John-st., w. s., adjoining Arrowsmith's property, 60x100 ... $320

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone front, on 23d-st., near 6th-av., will be sold low or traded for improved City property or good mortgages.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT ON 125TH-ST., AND SOME cash, to trade for a good house in a desirable locality; principals only; will full particulars. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS NORTH OF CENTRAL PARK wanted in exchange for a house desirably located on 5th-av. Principals only who mean business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 5th aves., four-story modern dwelling, 20.10x100; lot, 100; $27,000. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A 3D-AV. WELL-RENTED CORNER-STORE property for sale low; 23-av. corner store; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone front, between 5th and Madison avs., south of 34th-st., for sale low; terms easy.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER A first-class brown-stone front near the Park will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SMALL HOUSE ON 18th-st., south of 24th-st., for sale on easy terms. A perfect gem.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND MORTGAGES.—A LARGE amount of money to buy good second mortgages. Principals only dealt with.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN HILL, EIGHTEEN MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.—A large house, handsomely furnished, containing all modern improvements; suitable for a large family or a first-class boarding-house; would be rented low, furnished or unfurnished, or sold at a fair price; terms easy. This location is unsurpassed for health, or beauty of scenery. For full particulars apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. for sale low. Also, villas, farms and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS WITH dwelling-house, in most desirable part of North New-York, only five minutes from Harlem Bridge; for sale at a bargain.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 30 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of Road. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 128 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE within twenty miles of New-York, in exchange for a first-class house near 5th-av.; principals only. Address, with full particulars, Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON EITHER 5th or 6th av., at a fair price and on reasonable terms for a prompt purchaser. Principals only.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, not over $700 per month. Address WATSON, Box No. 119 Tribune Office.

WANTED—THREE HOUSES ON 5TH-AV. Apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJAMIN F. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.

BY V. E. STEVENSON SON & CO.—THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling situate on the southerly side of 22d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 234, size 16.8x58, lot 100 feet, all modern improvements, in solid order, lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent, $2,000,) or possession Jan. 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-House and the Metropolitan Hotel, and between Broadway and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND 47TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of D. S. Wheeler, deceased, the

The four valuable lots on the south-east corner of 8th-av. and 47th-st., and also the twelve lots on the 47th-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av., and near CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
VOSE & MCDANIELS, Attorneys, No. 8 and 10 Wall-st.

THE GRANT SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—ON SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hackensack, will be sold, the late residence of P. M. Robert, consisting of 11-100 acres of land, finely laid out with evergreens, strawberry; stone mansion, &c.; well adapted for a gentleman's residence; situated on Catalpa-av., 3d-st., Willow-av. and the public road, near the residence of G. F. Van Buskirk, Esq., late President of J. T. VAN BLEECUM, Sheriff. The property can be seen on applying to AARON MOORE, Esq., corner of 3d-st. and Spring Valley-av., Hackensack.

Trains leave Jersey City for Hackensack (upper depot) at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; returning, leave Hackensack at 4 and 6 P. M. for New-York.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, No. 446 Broome-st., near Broadway.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Under direction of Andrew J. Smith, Esq., Referee, in partition, the valuable property, 446 Broome-st. Call for maps at the auctioneers', No. 67 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE OF A. J. Christ, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 24, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Bedford and lots No. 11 Pine-st., No. 72 Nassau-st., and No. 46 Liberty-st., six-storeys in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $1,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 parcels of land in Monroe County, Ill.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 82 Grove-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.
WM. R. BRUSH,
WM. L. MORRIS,
Executors of Jacob Brush.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 17 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next. Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 61 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
FELIX E. O'ROURKE,
GEORGE FORD,
Executors.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO **Midland Railroad Co.,** FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Business on Paris.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.

$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, with principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt as par. Interest will be allowed upon past due.

BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, issued by the City of Memphis, in 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the

FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER

in each year. The exchange can be made, so may be most convenient for the holders of the Bonds, at the office of the Treasurer, City

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sailing every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply by this as by any route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Dorian	Wed., Dec. 14
Europa	Sat., Dec. 31	Cuba	Wed., Dec. 21
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Persian	Wed., Dec. 28
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Africa	Wed., Jan. 25
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Tarifa	Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought hereby persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia	Wed., Dec. 14	Palmyra	Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo	Thursday, Dec. 15	Russia	Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia	Wednes., Dec. 21	Cuba	Thursday, Jan. 12
Tripoli	Thursday, Dec. 22	Algeria	Wednes., Jan. 18
Russia	Wednes., Dec. 28	Calabria	Thursd., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not including Glasgow:
First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Londonderry and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FERMAN	Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.		
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD	Dec. 17, 1½ P. M.		
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Dec. 21, at 8 P. M.		
NEVADA, Capt. GEORGE FOX	Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.		
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FERMAN	Jan. 4, at —		
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS	Jan. 11, at —		
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH	Jan. 18, at —		

Cabin passage, $80 and $75, according to location.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 68 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)	Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)	Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
2d Cabin	50	To London	40
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, and Mediterranean ports.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, GEORGE, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, Wednesday, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Dec. 31.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Passage also to Londonderry, Glasgow, $28 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, Capt. DERUN, SATURDAY, Dec. 10.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Dec. 24.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamships of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12o'clock noon
ON THE 2ND AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH,
(When these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.)
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Dec. 15, at 12 M., CITY OF PEKING, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Francisco only.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M., Monday, Dec. 12.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting bills of lading, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEED, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKERHAM, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. FOX (Nassau) Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS (via Nassau) Dec. 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Havana Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Trowbridge.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 39 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
SAILINGS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 and 63 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 26 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. S. R.,
No. 329 Broadway.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 2 N. R.—The steamer W. P. Orr will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CONNECTING WITH ALL RAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 127th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, P., Box No. 129 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also a room in third floor; references exchanged. No. 2 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SECOND FLOOR, SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without private table; also, other desirable rooms, with superior board. No. 42 West 22d-st.; references.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 23 WEST 126th-st., parlor floor, with choice private table and first-class attendance, for $100 per week, to a party of two or four adults.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large third-story front room with first-class board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—A suite of four rooms, on third floor, together or separately; private table; French man cook.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 243.—A LARGE, well furnished room, with board for two at $18, or to three persons at $24 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 40 North Moore-st., corner of Hudson-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 23 Waverley-place.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 521 Broadway, cor. Nicholas Hotel Building.
THE GREAT SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.
The largest Invoice ever imported into the United States.
By order of Messrs. HEWLET & TORRENCE, will take place
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 15, 16, and 17,
at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.
At MATHEWS' AUCTION-ROOMS,
NO. 521 BROADWAY,
Sd. Nicholas Hotel Building.
Among the many RARE, UNIQUE and BEAUTIFUL articles are superb silver bronzes, magnificent Japanese cabinets, elegant cabinets, jewel, glove, handkerchief and work boxes, ladies' secretaries, work-tables, &c. These are made of beautiful woods, inlaid with silver, suits of armor, superb fire-screens embroidered in gold and silver, elegant china vases—the finest ever imported—together with hundreds of novelties adapted to the approaching HOLIDAYS.
JAPANESE JEWELRY, viz., necklaces, bracelets, ear-drops, opera and vest chains, exceedingly RICH and UNIQUE IVORY CURIOSITIES in great variety—camphor-wood tables, boxes, &c., ogre and tobacco-pipe canes, bows, screws, fan-tails, &c., &c.
The LADIES are especially invited to an inspection of these novelties. Catalogues will be ready, and the goods will be
ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY, DEC. 13, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
DANL. A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ABER. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.—JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sale-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., the valuable collection of paintings by American and foreign artists, embracing Faulkner's celebrated picture, THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT; Cropsey's last work, AUTUMN ON GREENWOOD LAKE; THE WOODLAND HUNTRESS, by Kaulbach; THE PEARL NECKLACE, by Rebouet, and many fine specimens by the following artists:

JAMES M. HART,	DE HAAS,
WM. H. BROWN,	GUY,
A. F. TAIT,	WM. T. RICHARDS,
LOUIS T. LANG,	WM. HART,
BISPHAM,	JAMES FAIRMAN,
CULVERHOUSE and others.	
FOREIGN.	
GERTZ,	MARR,
DE NOTRE,	COOPER,
L. DE BEUL,	GIRARDIN,
FORSTER,	VAN LEEMPUTIN,
VAN DIRCHAM,	KAUFMAN,
KORBE and others.	

NOW ON EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUES.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BLY. E. HINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
200 barrels Almeria Grapes.
65 cases Smyrna Figs, drums and boxes.
250 boxes Sicily Lemons.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
75 barrels African Pea-nuts, shelled.
30 bags Naples Walnuts.
50 barrels Currants.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book-sale Rooms and Art Galleries.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY, Dec. 13, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of PRIVATE LIBRARY OF RARE and STANDARD BOOKS; valuable SCIENTIFIC WORKS; THEOLOGICAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, OIL-TANKS, &c., by order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy.—To be sold on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the New-York Kerosene Oil Company, on Newtown Creek, near Brooklyn, one 270-horse power engine, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 239 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms cash.

ALLEN B. MINER & SEO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD Furniture, carpets, curtains, beds, bedding, crockery and kitchen utensils, at the private residence, No. 140 West 126th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE F. KELLY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE M. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW G. NORWOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 31 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE M. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF RAPHAEL FRANK.—All persons who have had any transactions with RAPHAEL FRANK, (formerly in the military business in the City of New-York) are hereby requested to send to the undersigned full particulars thereof, stating the amount of goods purchased and payments made on account thereof, either to Raphael Frank, or to the undersigned, or to any other party, and the dates thereof, from Jan. 1, 1870, to the present time. By so doing they will save the trouble of being subpoenaed in relation thereto. Attest to A. BLUMENTHAL, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City. ADOLPH KEISER, Assignee,
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TRUMAN MERRIFIELD, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Dated, New-York, Dec. 8, 1870. JOHN PITCH, Registrar, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 127 Broadway, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,
NOS. 37 AND 39 BOWERY,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE free of charge, if purchased of us. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COUNTY HALL, PARK, No. 15 CHAMBERS-st., Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD-SIZE Billiard-table complete, furniture with the celebrated cotgrat cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on RAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre-sts.

DRY GOODS.

NOW FOR MACY'S

HOLIDAY GOODS!!
We are now opening One Hundred and Eighteen Cases of
GERMAN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
for the holidays.
The goods are our own direct importation now landing, and will be sold from one-quarter to one-half less than ever before in this country. For many years we have been a buyer from Germany in these goods during the Holidays, than any other house in the City. Our assortment this season is far superior to any exhibition we have ever made before. They are all
ELEGANT AND FINELY FINISHED
goods, selected and purchased by myself in Europe. Customers will do well to make their
PURCHASES IMMEDIATELY,
thereby getting the best selection of the goods which we are now receiving. You will find
A Splendid Assortment of fine DOLL-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of TOY STABLES.
A Splendid Assortment of WARE-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of TOY GUARD-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of Toy FIRE Engine-Houses.
A Splendid Assortment of DOLL'S PARLORS.
A Splendid Assortment of DOLL'S KITCHENS.
TOY SIDE-BOARDS, WARD-ROBES, WASH-STANDS in extra fine quality.
GROCERY-STORES.
BAZAARS.
FLOWER-STORES.
BOXES OF CAVALRY, INFANTRY, YOUTH SOLDIERS' GAMES, PICTURE-BLOCKS, PAPER DOLLS, FINE JAPANNED CARRIAGES, SADDLE and CARRIAGE HORSES, NATURAL SKIN.
MAGNETIC BASINS, very fine, with Fountains.

BOX TOYS.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, SHEPHERDS WITH SHEEP, FARM-YARDS, MENAGERIES, MARKETS, ANIMALS, NATURAL SKIN—SWISS COTTAGES, TOY PARLOR FURNITURE, TOY KITCHEN FURNITURE, COW-HOUSES, RAILWAYS, JUGGLERS, ZOUAVES. Fine quality at very low prices.

GAMES.

LOTO, VERY FINE, also, a full assortment of every kind of imported and domestic games, NINE-PINS, COMIC FIGURES—SANTA CLAUS, ARKS.
TOILET SETS.
TOY TEA AWD DINNER SETS.
BOWING AND KISSING FIGURES.
WOOLLY ANIMALS.
WOOLLY DOGS, SHEEP, GATS, RABBITS, and other animals, all sizes, SOME VERY LARGE.
TOY TOOL CHESTS.
CARRIOLETS, HORSE TEAMS, MULE TEAMS, OX TEAMS, EXPRESS WAGONS.
RAILROAD CARS, FREIGHT WAGONS, GUNS, HORSE AND CART, KNAPSACKS, SOLDIERS' CAPS.

DOLLS.

The largest assortment of FRENCH JOINTED DOLLS, dressed and undressed, ever shown in the City.
A very large assortment of GERMAN DOLLS, VERY FINE QUALITY.
The only assortment of LONDON WAX DOLLS in the City. The finest made in London.
We have the finest assortment of
PARIS FANCY GOODS AND TOYS
in the City. Particularly the finest PARIS BON-BON BOXES in VELVET, SILK, SATIN and PAPER. Also, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, WRITING-DESKS.
A fine assortment of
FRENCH BRONZES,
new designs, at extremely low prices. Also,
BOHEMIAN VASES.
TOILET SETS,
BOUQUET HOLDERS,
ODOR CASES,
CRYSTAL VASES, GILT ORNAMENTS, PARLOR and BOUDOIR ORNAMENTS in BEAUTIFUL and ATTRACTIVE STYLES.
PARIS and VIENNA FANS.
An ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of REAL LACE, PEARL IVORY and GILT FANS at POPULAR PRICES.
VIENNA LEATHER GOODS.
FINE RUSSIA AND VIENNA LEATHER
DRESSING-CASES, TRAVELING
BAGS, PORTE-MONNAIES.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
OPERA GLASSES, BOUQUET HOLDERS.
JEWEL CASES, &c.
Also, a full assortment of
SCOTCH WOOD GOODS,
such as BOXES, SCISSORS CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, NEEDLE-BOOKS, COTTON and TAPE BOXES, NAPKIN RINGS,
and many new styles in Scotch Wood Goods.
VIOLIN STRINGS, GUITAR STRINGS
in great variety. All the POPULAR PERFUMES, COMBS and BRUSHES in BUFFALO SHELL and IVORY, warranted first-class goods.

WOODEN GOODS.

WOODEN GOODS of every description, both ornamental and useful. Carved baskets, book-stands, wall-pockets, &c., wooden egg-stands, knives and forks, inlaid-plate, table-mats, and everything appropriate for
WOODEN WEDDINGS.
In addition to these, our customers will find the following departments well stocked and in prime order for Fall trade.
A large and superior assortment of JET JEWELRY, GILT and FANCY JEWELRY of elegant and unique styles, such as are rarely found in this market. Also,
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A LARGE AND SPACIOUS ADDITION.
Do not fail to visit our

New Addition,

for in it you will find every description of housekeeping goods too numerous to mention.
BOOKS—PERIODICALS and TOY BOOKS.
All the POPULAR BOOKS of the day.
All the FAVORITE MAGAZINES.
All styles BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS.
And an immense and attractive stock of JUVENILE and TOY BOOKS, at MACY'S, BELOW TEN-PRICES.
OUR DOLL DEPARTMENT,
in addition to our complete assortment of DOLLS, embraces an elegant variety of

DOLLS' ARTICLES.

The most fastidious doll can be suited with a wardrobe just like that of her mistress.
She can have a real
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL.
She can have a real
FRENCH BONNET.
She can have a real
LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
She can have a real
SILK PARASOL.
She can have a real pair of
KID BOOTS AND GLOVES.
She can have everything that grown-up people have—a writing-desk, a glove-box, a work-box, a prayer-book, a fan, a hair-pin, a hair-net, a waterproof cloak, a shawl-strap, a fine opera-hood and opera-glass, a fancy-book, a pair of corsets, a walking-suit, a whole suit of underclothing, a pair of stockings, a pair of garters, a port-monnaie, a round comb, a toilet comfit, a chicken-board, a set of jewelry, a pack of cards, a puff-box, a fork and spoon, a looking-glass, a feather-duster, a scrubbing-brush, a bed to sleep in, and a house to live in.
Our

FOREIGN GOODS

for this season are NOW ALL HERE, and MANY OF THEM, AS THE STYLES WHICH CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, as they were selected and ordered from the European markets by myself during the last Spring and Summer with reference to the New-York City trade.
In addition customers will find with us a full stock of HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS,
SILVER WARE,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
FELT AND STRAW GOODS,
BOWS AND TIES,
RIBBONS,
A splendid assortment of
WORSTED PATTERNS
in every style of EMBROIDERY, for SLIPPERS, DOORMATS, CHAIR BACKS, &c.
ALWAYS buying all our goods for CASH DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS in Europe as well as here, we are enabled to place

ALL OUR GOODS

Before the public at 25 to 50 per cent.
BELOW THE USUAL MARKET PRICES.
IN FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC, OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 12.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

ELEGANT
LACE CURTAINS.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT
LOW PRICES.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES AND EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY, DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.
Also, FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at
G. RICHMOND & CO.'S,
NO. 736 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Super Real Lace Goods at auction prices. Also, finest quality French Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Bargains! Fifth-avenue Hotel, No. 9 West 23d-st.
MAISON DE DENTELLES.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 536 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT RICHARD MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 18TH-ST.
OPENING EVERY DAY
LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
GOODS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON AND THE HOLIDAYS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
NOW OPENING,
100 pieces Black Silk, $1.50, $1.75 and $2, worth $1.50 to $2.50.
100 pieces Rich Black Gros Grain, $2.25 and $2.50, worth $3.
300 pieces fine Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets, $3, $2.25, $2.50.
All fine Goods, worth $2 to $4.
50 pieces 28 inches Black Cloaking Velvets, $6, $8, $9 and $10.
300 boxes Velvetoens, 75c., 80c., $1 and $1.25; fine goods.
200 cartons Sash Ribbons, 75c., 80c., 85c. and $1.
500 boxes Dress Trimmings, half imported.
800 dozen Dollar Kid Gloves, every pair warranted.
500 dozen fine two-button Gloves, $1.25 and $1.33.
Hosiery and Under-garments, every make and quality.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
Corsets, Pantiers, Hoop-skirts and Under-clothing, in all the latest styles.
Linen-Embroidered and Lace-Trimmed Sets, fine goods, at 50c., 75c., 89c. and $1.
Choice Patterns Real Thread and Guipure Lace, Embroidery, Point Applique, Worsted Work, and 1,000 lots of other Goods, suitable for the Holidays.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
2,000 boxes Embroidered and Lace-Trimmed Linen Sets at 50c., 63c., 75c., 89c. and $1, half usual price.
3,000 dozen Lace and Embroidered Collars, trimmed with Lace, 19c., 25c., 35c., 50c.; great bargains.
Fine Vienna Leather Goods, Traveling Bags, Work, Store and Handkerchief Cases, Purses, Necessaries, Silk Umbrellas, Work Tables, &c.,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
RICHARD MEARES,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 18TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, stereo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry stores, 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and 4th-av., corner 30th-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24, 1870.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every description, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:
The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessee shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the rental specified upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing. Five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this state, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessee to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred dollars ($500,000.)
The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessee, and to require that the amount of security above referred to shall be increased.
The lessee shall not be less than new in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the stock of the lessee. No individual or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessee, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessee. The lessee shall not charge for the transportation of freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessee shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, of every nature and kind, which the grantees of said road, and the said lessee shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, of every nature and kind, which the said grantees of said road shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgages now or hereafter made upon said Atlantic Road as they fall due, and to save the lessee harmless against all such bonds and coupons.
The lessee are by this act constituted a body corporate under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road, or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.
For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state the amount of the rental, and the sum of the bond to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties proposing lease are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.
The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, rolling stock, machinery, tools, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Knoxville, and is the most prosperous of transportation railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection with the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.
Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to at least one agent in each county of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:
20,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x28 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
130 reams of Wrapping Paper 24x36 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
30,000 pounds of Cotton Twine

THE COAL STRIKE.

Its Extent, Causes and Probable Consequences.

Tales that Have Been Told and the Truth—The Result of the Long Strike of Last Year—Position of the Miners—Effect of the Strike on the Price of Coal.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

Talking just now with an intelligent gentleman of long experience in mining matters, he said, in reference to newspaper accounts of the periodic coal troubles: "There never was but one just and full statement of this question, and that appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, in a letter detailing a conversation with JOHN PARKER, then President of the union." My self-pride was only a little flattered by the encomium, for although I had written the letter praised, I had also written scores of others on the same subject, and it was not altogether pleasant to find a competent judge declaring futile all these efforts to unravel the enigma presented by these blackened hills. But a journalist anxious to tell the whole and exact truth of a matter so interesting to millions of people as coal production, has the consolation of knowing, if he fails, that to find the truth is an almost impossible task. It has always been the case when a suspension of mining was impending or consummated that the waning interests eagerly pushed forward their justification until it was difficult to choose the right from the jargon of assertion. This was never so true as now when a suspension has suddenly come in an unexpected quarter, to the complete demolishment of very many favorite theories. That Schuylkill miners should strike seemed entirely natural; but that the Lackawanna men, who had so often braved their brothers in their determination to continue production under all possible circumstances, should abandon it at a moment so unopportune for themselves as the present, was amazing enough to almost account for the idiocy with which the event has been treated. Never before has so many absurd statements been made respecting a coal mine, and made so brazenly and positively as to find many believers. On the occasion falsehood has abandoned the seven league boots, and travels from point to point by express trains, and having some days the start, there is not the least possible chance that truth will ever overtake him. Nevertheless, it is worth while to make the effort.

THE SUSPENSION OF MINING.

The suspension has by no means yet gained the gigantic proportions it was asserted some days ago to have attained. Instead of involving six counties and hundreds of collieries, it is yet confined to a portion of one county, (Luzerne,) and the mines of the three companies known as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, or, as they are called in the coal regions, "the great corporations." In Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin and Northumberland Counties, the mines are yet being worked, or, as in the case at some few, operations are suspended for lack of orders, and not from any action of the miners. These, in fact, are so far from desiring suspension that they seek work with an avidity rare at anytime, and somewhat extraordinary under present circumstances. As an additional means of giving magnitude to an event sufficiently alarming without exaggeration, the number of miners in the various localities have been multiplied in the handling of the Falstaffs who have just scoured the counties with the amazing rapidity of the men in buckram. It sounded grave to proclaim that ruin stared the City of Scranton in the face, because thirty thousand men were on a strike. If the last statement had been true it would have more than justified the former, for Scranton has but thirty-six thousand population, and it requires no very profound knowledge of political economy to comprehend that any community so in a bad way when five-sixths of it become, and threaten to remain, non-producers. But the last statement was nowhere near the truth, for the mining population of Scranton at the outside is not more than two thousand five hundred. It will be remembered that the vote by which suspension was declared by the Monday meeting was 1,000 to 600, and any one knowing the miners is aware that such an occasion would call out more than half of them. The same gross exaggerations have been perpetrated as to other localities, until the total mining population of the six counties has been swelled to about one hundred and fifty thousand, which is nearly four times the actual number, if miners and mine-laborers alone are included. Last year it was claimed that the Miners' Union had a membership of thirty thousand, and, as the men of the three great corporations were not included, the total of the miners and laborers was then about forty thousand in the entire anthracite fields. Since then there has been some increase by emigration, attracted by high wages and the generally prosperous condition of the industry, so that now there may be 5,000 or 6,000 more. In the entire anthracite fields there are about 400 mines, of which number 180 are in the Lackawanna region, and the strike has yet extended to less than half of these. It will, therefore, be seen by these figures that, while the suspension is sufficiently extensive to be quite alarming, it is very far from the colossal proportions which have been ascribed to it. Scarcely more than a sixth of the mines are unworked because of it, and not more than quarter of the mines and laborers are idle as its consequence.

THE REAL CAUSE OF SUSPENSION.

The cause of the suspension is almost as palpable as its extent. Reduced to the fewest possible words, it can be stated in four—*prices are too low.* In order that three overgrown corporations may successfully emulate Mr. Rogue Elderhood, some sixty coal mines are deserted, and ten thousand men are doing nothing but eating their way to beggary. I have tried very hard to arrive at a conclusion, which would not so completely demolish pet theories long entertained, but the facts are too flinty for manipulation. To thoroughly understand the present crisis a brief retrospect is necessary. Everybody remembers the long strike of 1869 for the "basis," which began in Schuylkill in April, and, extending over the whole region early in May, closed with the horror of Avondale in September, in the upper fields, but some weeks before that date in the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields, so that the average duration of the strike was four months. In the lower fields it accomplished its object, and when the men resumed work it was upon terms which, to a certain extent, made them partners with the owners, as they were paid a certain sum on a minimum market price for coal arbitrarily fixed, and a per cent. on all advance. With the exception of a slight disturbance at the end of the year, when the minimum rate was to be fixed anew, this pacification has endured until now, and yet continues, although for the greater part of the time coal has been below the minimum, and the men more poorly paid than ever before. In the upper fields, controlled by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the strike had no defined object, was less general, and although the men apparently came out of it in better guise than their more southern brethren, it ended with a truce, rather than a peace. The men of the Pennsylvania Coal Company did not suspend at all, as an arrangement was made between them and the Company by which they were to be paid, at whatever rate should be ultimately fixed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. That corporation, then as now the Titan of the coal trade, resisted all overtures for a "basis," and were so ready to do anything rather than admit the principle involved in the end they made a great sacrifice to avoid it. During 1867 and 1868, and up to the time of the strike in 1869, the Company had paid eighty-six cents per car for mining, and, becoming tired of a suspension of production, which left their yards to the rain, and their railroads to the weeds, they finally swooped down upon their miners with the irresistible offer of an advance of forty-five cents per car, which was, of course, accepted, and the rattle of breakers was heard again in every part of the coal-fields. Under that arrangement production continued without interruption in the Lackawanna region from September, 1869, until Monday last, and, with some unimportant exceptions, in all the other fields under the basis.

THE BUGBEAR "SMALL PROFITS."

The natural result was an overstocked market, and a decline in prices so great that anthracite ceased to be an article of luxury beyond the reach of the middle classes, [illegible] that the steady prosecution of the mines new opened, even to the limited extent permitted by the Miners' Union, would mean that nearly the warriors yet developed, and the embodiment calamity of a very mild winter, would stand confronted by the fact that the consumption of the year, while the same as the previous one, left the numerous middle class of New-York in comfortable dread. Everybody, [illegible] to a huge profit [illegible] was called when the grade assumed [illegible] a normal level, and [illegible] only at the [illegible] margin. That anything so simple as this has yet overtaken any operator, I have yet to learn. It is, indeed, admitted that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, that coal yarded at Elizabethport costs [illegible] per ton, and the average price obtained at the last auction sale being only $4 50, we are triumphantly asked to find the profit. But the Company omits to state that $2 60 of the $4 60 is for transportation, a large part of which is profit, and nearly all of which accrues to the Company, which owns a railroad nearly to the point of delivery. When this fact is cited, the adherents of the Company fall back upon their reserves, and declare with seeming confidence, "Well, we don't make anything anyhow." This is the utmost that I have heard any operator claim, and it is evident to any dispassionate observer on the ground that they can make no greater without instant detection of its falsity. Mine-owners are merely men working for the largest possible interest upon the millions they have invested in one of the chief industries of the Continent, and they are men of such sterling sense that they have not undertaken to convince anybody that they have worked at an actual loss. The plain inference is, that low as coal has been, it has paid everybody concerned a fair percentage during a period of unprecedented good fortune to consumers, and to at least a portion of the miners.

WAS THE STRIKE FORCED?

There was no immediate prospect that matters were to become much worse for the operators. The last auction sale indicated indeed a further decline, but the prices obtained entailed no actual loss upon the Company, and it was had at a time when trade was unusually dull as a consequence of the remarkably open season. It was impossible to suppose that such weather would last long, and it was reasonable to believe that the icy grip of Winter closing upon the cities before another month, a healthy and moderate advance would be obtained at the next sale. But the Company not waiting to see if its pockets could not be saved without robbing the poor by convulsing the market, hastened to inflict upon the public the penalty due to its blunder in paying such extraordinary rates for mining. It reserves at all auctions to take the right to refuse delivery if a strike ensues during the month on the lines of transportation become closed, and almost simultaneously with its last sale, it nullified it by an act which was sure to produce a strike. It is of course impossible to assert as a matter of ascertained fact that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company intended or desired to produce a strike, when it suddenly, and upon a falling market, cut the wages of its operatives down as largely and with as little discretion as it had before raised them. To cut a miner down from $1 20 per car to eighty-six cents, without warning and all at once, may mean nothing more than appears on the face, but it looks suspicious enough to warrant the application of WARWICK's logic on good Duke HUMPHREY's murder. It is at least certain that the Company has been swift to take advantage of the act of its operatives. Among other truths beyond human reach is the amount of coal the Company has on hand, but there are many estimates by persons who have opportunities for approximating the truth, none of which are below 200,000 tons. It is known that the production of the Company during the eleven concluded months of this year was 2,191,239 tons, while during the same period of 1869 it was 1,420,820, which gives an excess of 770,409 for the present year. The excess of the Delaware and Hudson is 200,000, and of the Pennsylvania half as much. There is little doubt that the greater part of the excess in each case is in the hands of the Companies as a surplus, and it is plain where their interest lies. Suspension invariably produces a large advance in prices, and these Companies are confronted with the agreeable task of taking it on coal, which, without suspension, would not sell for so much by probably two dollars per ton. Still I am careful not to say that the act of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in making the aggravating reduction was a cunning device to produce the compensative suspension, for the very good reason that I have no proof of it.

THE EFFECT OF SUSPENSION.

The effect of the suspension on the public and on the Companies can be gathered from what has been said, but when the miners are considered, an entirely new phase is approached. I find a great change in the condition and in some respects in the characteristics of the miners since last year, especially in the section thus far involved in the strike. The season has been one of unusual prosperity, and they have learned wisdom from former adversity and become more thrifty than they were. Around Scranton and Wilkesbarre they have purchased many lots of land and built many substantial and comfortable dwellings; while it is not disputed that nearly all of them are in some way forehanded with the world to an unusual extent. They are also more enlightened than they were, not only as to their rights and duties, but in general knowledge. While their cottages give evidence of increased wealth, their demeanor shows an increased capacity to enjoy it. That these men thus garnered from the large pay of the last fifteen months, was much to their credit; not was it unnatural that they should instantly resent, even to the extremity of a strike, the attempt to put them back to the comparatively scanty wages of the previous year. At seven cars per day at $1 21, each miner has been making $9 17 per day, out of which he paid his laborer, and for his powder, oil, and other articles used in mining. The articles used cost $1 per day, and the laborer $2 50 to $3, which left the miner a very considerable remuneration. At eighty-six cents per car, it will be easily seen, the net result would be very much less, for although the part of laborers would be proportionately reduced, the cost of articles could remain the same. It is not surprising, then, that a return to that result was resolutely resisted. Through a fault of the Companies the miners had become educated to something so much better, that their acquiescence in rates which were formerly satisfactory, could hardly have been expected by any one. They, of course, being miners, did not stop to consider the homely adage that "half a loaf is better than no bread," but, in answer to the reduction, rushed out of the mines without knowing or caring whether the idleness which began that moment was to continue for months, and until it had wasted the accumulation of months of toil. That it will have this effect is just now more than probable. There are no present indications of either side giving way, and it is generally asserted and believed that the strike, to the extent it has now attained, will last for several weeks. This belief is based on the opinion that the Companies cannot afford to give way, and that the men will not. If it does last any considerable length of time the effect upon the miners must be equally calamitous as upon the general public. The accumulated fruits of more than a year of uninterrupted industry will be swept away, in a large measure, by the weeks of idleness, and the miners, as a whole, will be as poor as before. It is assumed that they will be compelled to idleness, because thus far they have met with little sympathy from their brethren yet at work in the lower fields. Those of them who have applied for work in the mines at and below Wilkesbarre, have been hooted away by the miners, as a return for the refusal of the Company not to join heartily in the "basis" strike of 1869; and moved by the same spirit, the *Anthracite Monitor* of the present week (which is the official organ of the Miners' Union) gives the strikers the cold shoulder, and reminds them somewhat bitterly of the past.

PROBABLE RESULT ON THE STRIKE.

A probable result of the strike is the consolidation and strengthening of the Miners' Union by means of the strikers. They have offered to go into the Union, of which some were never members, and from which the others have been long estranged, provided the General Council will order a suspension throughout the anthracite region, by which it is hoped that the market will be soon depleted, prices raised, and the operators ready to resume on any terms the miners may offer. The Union is already possessed of vast power, but it is extremely probable that it will seek the great addition to its prestige by this large accession of membership and territory. Acting through a general council, whose each member represents a thousand miners, its edicts are obeyed without question by all its members. If it says there must be a suspension, there will be one, notwithstanding the fact that no miner is in sight who feels that he has a grievance which he desires to redress in that way. The Council is to meet at Hazleton some time this week, when this question will be decided. Until then it is impossible to say what will be the end of the last folly of the coal-fields. E. C.

THE CRISPINS' STRIKE.

Some of the Manufacturers Partially Giving In—The Connors Alleged Assault Case.

The only new feature that was yesterday developed in the Crispins' strike is an offer made by Mr. BURR, of Park-row, to pay the team men the old wages, against the threatened reduction of which they struck. It is probable that these men will go to work today, as by doing so they would not violate the laws of the Crispin Order, or tend to bring the strike of the other classes of workmen to a close. The Striking Committee met last evening in the Tenth Ward Hotel and paid a number of the strikers, who, on account of the large crowd on Saturday night, could not get the week's wages which the Society allows them. The Committee have notified 270 lodges in the States and Canada, and have received money from almost all, and communications encouraging them to persevere in the strike. In regard to money, the Crispins say that they can hold out for seven months, and that they will not give in to any reduction. They deny the reports in some of the evening papers of yesterday, that some of the strikers have gone to work at the reduced wages. On Saturday afternoon DAVID CONNORS, the Secretary of a Brooklyn Lodge, was arrested, on the complaint of MORROW BROS., Warren-street, who charged him with intimidating non-society men from going to work for them. He was brought up at the Tombs, before Judge OGDEN, yesterday, and was discharged, as there was no evidence against him. A reporter from the TIMES had an interview with CONNORS last evening, when he gave the following account of his arrest and the result: He was detailed as sentinel to watch around the door of Messrs. MORROW's shop, and inform the men, who, from seeing the advertisement in the papers for employes, might be going in, of the strike and its cause. While standing in a hallway, next door to Messrs. MORROW's, he saw a man whom he believed to be a Crispin going in, and went up to speak to him. One of the MORROW BROS., in whose shop CONNORS worked, came out, and called the man to him, and questioned him as to what CONNORS had said to him. CONNORS called the man back again, and he went to him, whereupon Mr. MORROW gave him in charge of an officer. When the prisoner was arraigned yesterday, the man to whom he had spoken did not appear in Court, and consequently CONNORS was discharged.

Mr. MORROW asked that the prisoner be held until he (Mr. MORROW) could secure the presence of the man toward whom it was alleged CONNORS had used intimidating language, and procure other witnesses. The Justice HOGAN refused to do, remarking that he could not hold a man until a complainant, who had no evidence against the prisoner, could hunt over the City for it.

The Crispins state that they will on no account resort to physical force, as they believe they have moral force enough to achieve their purpose. They deny the truth of the report that some of the shops on strike are filled up with non-society men, and will renew full operations to-day.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting under the auspices of the Reform League, will be held at the Cooper Institute (Room No. 24) this evening, at 8 o'clock, in behalf of Indian civilization. Addresses will be delivered by Col. S. F. TAPPAN, (of Colorado,) of the United States Indian Commission; THOMAS FOULKE, of the Society of Friends, who has recently visited the Indian tribes; A. M. POWELL, editor of the *National Standard*, and others. Cards of admission, free, may be obtained at the office of the Cooper Institute.

The Commissioner referred to in our Washington correspondence of yesterday, who have been directed to examine into the method by which an imitation article of imported wines is manufactured, are now in the City. They are to decide whatever the so-called champagnes which are made from California and light imported wines charged with carbonic acid gas are to be considered champagne on which no tax is imposed, or whether they are imitations and as such liable to a tax of fifty cents per quart. If the Commissioners decide that they are imitations the mixtures will, it is said, be forced from the market. The gentlemen charged with this important duty are Judge A. M. LEWIS, of Washington, and Supervisor BRIAN B. THOMPSON, of this City. The importers of the light wines used in the mixture claim that the introduction of carbonic acid gas does not constitute an imitation, but makes in every respect a genuine sparkling champagne.

The Board of Coroners was reorganized yesterday for the ensuing term. Dr. WM. SCHERMERHORN was re-elected to the position of President, and Coroner JOHN W. FLYNN was given the new position of Vice-President. Mr. JOHN TOAL will be continued as Clerk to the Board, and Dr. JOHN BRACH will remain as a deputy with Coroner HERMANN. Dr. MARSH, of the Centre-street Hospital, will be deputy to Coroner Young. The excess of Coroners CULLEN will continue as deputies to Coroners KEENAN and SCHERMER. JOHN HEALY will, of course, remain as messenger, his appointment coming from the Board of Supervisors.

The denizens of Sixth-avenue, Carmine and adjacent streets were somewhat surprised to find that on applying the lighted match to the gas-burners, last evening, the result was no illumination, but a concentration of the darkness. It relieved the feelings of each, however, to find that his neighbor was in a similar plight. A rush was made for the places where candles are vended, and regiments of them did service in glass bottles. The scene amused the youth of the vicinity, who, in groups, picked their way through the streets as if afraid of stepping on some death-dealing torpedo. The cause of all this inconvenience was the bursting of one of the mains.

The brig *T. B. A. Pitt*, from Bermuda, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought Capt. CENTER, the mate and six seamen of the schooner *Julia Parsons*, of Gloucester, Mass., abandoned off Cape Hatteras 26°, latitude 66°, on a voyage from Surinam for Boston, having experienced a heavy north-east gale, lasting three days, during which she lost rudder, bowsprit, and sprung aleak; the pumps gave out. The Captain of the *Julia Parsons* fell in with the schooner *George Brown*, of and for Bermuda. The Captain decided to abandon her, and transferred the crew, with part of their effects, on board of the *Brown*.

On Saturday evening an old man named JAMES DOWLING, residing at No. 774 Second-avenue, while passing along at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, East River, was knocked down by STEPHEN TERHUNE, aged eighteen years, and robbed of $8 by two others, named JOHN HURLEY and WILLIAM RIELLY, aged fifteen years. The young highwaymen were brought up at Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and TERHUNE and HURLEY were committed to answer without bail, and RIELLY was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

In the case of HENRY OELDORF vs. HIRAM C. BENUE, tried in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to recover damages for an assault by the defendant on the plaintiff's son, the jury found for the defendant. The son of plaintiff slapped the daughter of defendant in the face with his hat, and thereupon the defendant cuffed and kicked the boy. Plaintiff claimed that his boy was cuffed and kicked to an unreasonable extent. The jury decided that under the circumstances the cuffing and kicking was not unreasonable in quantity.

The Bethlehem Chapel, situated in Ninth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets, will be opened for divine service on next Sunday, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M. This chapel has been erected by the contributions of a few benevolent persons of this City. It is designed as a place of worship for the hitherto neglected German inhabitants of that vicinity, and is under the charge of the missionary Rev. FREDERICK ORTTEL.

A grand concert will be given by the Park Industrial School, (of the Children's Aid Society) at the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, this evening, to raise funds for a Mothers' Employment Society. Mr. Jas. M. Smith, Prof. Breur, Mr. Thos. Moore, Mr. Wm. C. Hanna, Mr. Thos. P. Pascall, Mrs. M. M. Stevens and Mrs. G. G. Barlow have volunteered to assist. The occasion promises to be a most delightful one.

The chess department of the Café International has been placed by Mr. LIEBERS, the proprietor of the establishment, under the care and sole direction of Capt. MACKENZIE, under whose able management the number of visitors to the chess-room is constantly increasing. The Captain claims to have found about half and half of either sex, and his beautiful and scientific play is the centre of attraction to chess-players.

Mrs. CATHARINE RAMSEY, a native of Ireland, aged forty years, committed suicide, yesterday, at her residence, No. 67 King-street, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. The motive of the deceased was not elicited yesterday, owing to the reticence of the family. An inquest will be held today.

JONATHAN H. CARPENTER, the Third-avenue car conductor who was arrested last week for bigamy on the complaint of a Mrs. CARPENTER, who professed to be his wife, was yesterday discharged by Justice BIXBY, the woman stating that she was mistaken in saying he was her husband.

Detective EUSTACE, yesterday, arrested WM. DAY, alias "Big Mouth Scotty," a well-known pickpocket, in the Church of the Dominicans, at Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, and found beside him several empty pocket-books. Justice BIXBY committed the thief.

A lecture will be delivered by ELEANOR KIRK, (Nellie Ames,) author of *Up Broadway*, to-morrow evening, at Library Hall, Newark, as a preliminary to her regular lyceum lectures. The subject, "Why I Went to Vote," will be treated from the point of view of the drunkard's wife.

CHARLES PETERSON, CHARLES THOMPSON and WM. JOHNSON, sailors belonging to the ship *Shakemuc*, were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, on a charge of creating a revolt on the vessel.

The investigation in the case of JOHN JAMES, the engineer who was killed by a collision of the steam-ships *Champion* and *Jesse Bell*, off Barnegat, on the 6th inst., will be held today by Coroner FLYNN.

JAMES LEARY, aged twenty-eight, of No. 29 West-street, fell off Pier No. 9 North River, yesterday, and was drowned before aid could be extended. The body was subsequently recovered, and Coroner FLYNN notified.

Yesterday afternoon the Department of Public Parks opened proposals for a very large number of street improvements. No awards were made at that time, but there will be in a few days.

The new fire badges are ready, and will be issued on the 15th inst. After the 20th inst. the old ones will not be recognized by the Police or firemen.

BROOKLYN.

JAMES MCGRATH, residing at No. 298 Hicks-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson preferred by the Fire-Marshal, who found that the house of the accused was set on fire by him on Sunday night by his dropping a lighted cigar upon the bed. It was, however, shown before Justice WALSH that the defendant was under the influence of liquor at the time, and did not know what he was about. He was therefore discharged.

JAMES CONNER got a verdict in the City Court yesterday for $300 against JOHN KEARNEY, of No. 141 Hudson-avenue, who, by introducing gas to his premises through a portion of the dwelling occupied by the plaintiff, injured the house and affected the health of his family deleteriously to the extent named.

At a late hour on Sunday night FRANCIS KENNINGTON, aged four years, died at the residence of his parents, No. 805 Middle-street, from injuries received by falling into a tub of boiling water.

During the past week there were 530 persons vaccinated in the Sixteenth Ward by Sanitary Inspector HOWE.

LONG ISLAND.

On Sunday night a colored man named JOHN ROBINSON broke into the house of Mrs. DEBELL, in Jamaica. While he was effecting an entrance through a window in the rear of the house, the lady awoke and escaped by the front door. ROBINSON was shortly after arrested by Officer SNEDEKER, and on his person was found a razor. He had previously had a difficulty with the lady, and it is supposed he meditated violence. On the same night ROBINSON assaulted a young miss named ROBERT THOMAS, and bit a piece of flesh from his cheek and a piece from his arm.

A few months since a band of young burglars was discovered in Hunter's Point, whose operations extended through the villages of Queens County. None of the members were over twenty years of age. They were arrested, and a party whose friends were not influential, were bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. Since then, until Saturday night, nothing more has been heard from these young rascals. About 11 o'clock on the night in question the cries of a woman in distress attracted the attention of two of the watchmen of the Long Island Railroad. On proceeding toward the spot from whence the cries came, they discovered a number of young rascals attempting an outrage upon a young lady. The watchmen attempting to interfere, one of the boys drew a revolver and threatened their life. The watchmen immediately procured officers of the peace and rescued the lady, who proved to be the wife of a prominent resident of the Point who had been belated in Brooklyn. Yesterday a number of arrests were made, but the leader is still at large. JOHN and MICHAEL CARR, MORGAN BIRLIAN and JAMES QUIGLEY, have been identified. The matter has created great excitement in Long Island City, and the young criminals will not probably escape justice as readily as before.

CHARLES JACKSON, a colored youth from twelve to fourteen years of age, was arrested yesterday, at Flushing, charged by Mr. LEDELEY, his employer, with robbing the mail. It seems the lad had been accustomed to bring the letters from the Post-office, and opened a letter intended for him. Which contained money. The boy claims that part of the letters were opened by the servant girl. The trial has not yet taken place.

Rev. Mr. SEHLAND, formerly of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Southampton, and will immediately enter upon his labors.

NEW-JERSEY.

One hundred and fifty workmen have been discharged from the sleeping-coach department of the Erie Railway Company's works at Jersey City. The sleeping-coach company intend removing their works to Elmira, and working them separately from the railway company. All the employes in the Company's shops on Long Dock have been reduced from eight hours to nine until further notice. It is said that the Company has not money enough to pay the men for a longer time, and that there is to be a considerable reduction in expenses.

The Midland Railroad Company has completed the purchase of the Weehawken Ferry property, including the company's charter, ships and docks, and 1,000 feet of water-front, comprising altogether fifty acres of land. The terminus of the road will be at Weehawken when all the arrangements are completed, the company running an extra boat to down-town landings, until which time they will, however, run their cars over the tracks of the New-Jersey Railroad, probably commencing in June next. They will continue to use the facilities afforded by the New-Jersey until they shall have constructed the tunnel contemplated through the Palisades.

The funeral of OBADIAH DAVIS, a colored man, formerly living in Camden, was attended, on Sunday, by a large concourse of citizens. The funeral took place from Mount Zion church in that city. The Masonic and Odd-fellows' lodges of Camden and adjoining towns turned out in regalia. The deceased was the first colored delegate ever admitted to a political Convention in Camden, and was highly respected by both white and colored citizens.

On Sunday morning a young man named JAMES BARRY was so badly burned at the switch-tender's house at the Washington-street Railroad crossing, New-Brunswick, as to cause his death. The switch-tender, on going away on Saturday night, locked up his house, and BARRY, who was intoxicated, attempted to enter the window for some purpose. In doing so he overthrew the stove, and, setting fire to the building, was fatally burned.

The Amicable Insurance Company of New-York, which had an insurance of $12,000 on the life of O'TIGEN, who died a few weeks since under suspicious circumstances on Canal-street, Newark, have brought the matter before the authorities, and an inquest is being held.

On Saturday evening two buildings on Linden-street, Camden, fell and were entirely demolished. The falling was caused by the foundations having been undermined by the excavation of a sewer. No persons were injured.

The bank account of Jersey City has been overdrawn to the amount of $152,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following army officers have been honorably discharged at their own request: Capt. Walter O. Lattimere, Nineteenth Infantry; First-Lieuts. J. W. Thomas, Third Infantry, and J. W. Dietness and Geo. M. Fleming, unassigned; First-Lieut. Chas. M. Edwards, Tenth Infantry, ordered before the Retiring Board; First-Lieut. Mellville B. Touchs is mustered out of service under the tenth section of the act of July, 1870; Lieut.-Commander B. Dickman, U. S. N., has resigned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10.—American Securities and Stocks were quiet during the day. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92
Consols for account	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	87¾	87¾
United States 5-20s, 1865 old	88	88¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	88¼	88¼
United States 10-40s	87¼	87¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	111	111
Erie Railroad Shares	20	20
Atlantic & Great West. R. R. Shares	27½	27¼

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—14 P. M.—COTTON opened and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 8½d.@8¾d. and closed at 8¼d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8¾d., and closed at 8½d.@8¾d.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the week just ended, since the last report, were 500 bales. BREADSTUFFS closed firmer. PRODS. dull.

LONDON, Dec. 10—11½ A. M.—SUGAR to arrive easier.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull and nominal. WHEAT very dull; No. 2, $1 08; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 08@$1 08¼ for No. 2. CORN quiet and firm at 43½c. for New; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet and firmer at 29½c. for fresh receipts of No. 2. RYE dull and firm at 67½c.@68c. for No. 2. BARLEY steady at 75c. HIGHWINES firm at 86c.@90c., from first hands. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $14 25@$14 37½. LARD, 11½c. Green Hams, 10c. SHOULDERS, 8½c., loose. Dressed HOGS lower; at $7 for light and heavy. Live Hogs easier at $6 90@$7 25. CATTLE moderately active at $4 75@$5 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; do. Gulf, 15c. CLOVER-SEED in good demand at 11c. @ B. TIMOTHY held at $6 25. FLAXSEED at $2 15. PARK steady; $36 50@$37 50. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra do., $4 75@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $5@$5 75; Ohio and Indiana Family, $6 50@$7; Ohio and Indiana in good favor for Prime, other grades not wanted; Indiana Red sd $1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $1 37@$1 40; White, $1 45@$1 60. RYE steady at 95c. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady; 35c. Ohio, 36c. Western, 34c.@35c. PROVISIONS neglected. Mess PORK, $26 50@$27. LARD, 12c.@12½c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged; Irish, 21c.@22c.; Wood, 50c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Spring Chicago, $1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21. CORN steady at 35½c.@36c. for Mixed in bulk; 40c.@40c. for Yellow. OATS firm at 28c.@28c. in sacks. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 85c. RYE firm at 70c. TOBACCO—Nothing done. HEMP lower; $1 40@$1 75 for new. Undressed. BAGGING, 28c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $19@$19 25. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. BACON—Clear Sides firmer; sales at 14½c. LARD boiled; sales at 11½c.@12½c. HIGHWINES higher; sales at 86c. HOGS steady at $6 90@$7 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 in for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 33. CORN dull; sales 1,300 bushels at 55c. OATS quiet; Western held at 37½c.@38c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. COTTON-SEED, $1 60 for boiled, $1 10 for unboiled. PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged; Sheets, $19 50; Shoulders, 9½c. and Middlings, 12½c.@12½c. HIGHWINES, 85c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 65c., and to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Shelled to New-York, 26 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, —@ ton.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—COTTON dull and unsettled. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE dull and drooping; quoted at 70c. OATS dull and drooping; No 2 at 36c.@40c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK unsettled. LARD dull and unsettled at 11½c.@11¾c. Bulk MEATS nominal; asking 7c. for Shoulders; 8½c.@9½c. for Clear; commission men receive to sell. BACON 6c. all; asking 11c. for Sugar-cured Hams. WHISKEY, $1 16@$1 18 for Ohio, Flint River and Kentucky; $1 20@$1 22; receipts, 12,000 head. TOBACCO steady, with a moderate demand. WHISKY in fair demand and higher at 87c.@88c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—COTTON less active and prices lower; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 12,000 bales; gross receipts, 12,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; stock, 147,321 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Choice White, $1 60@$1 65; Fair to Prime, $1 50@$1 60; Prime to Choice Red, $1 40@$1 45; Fair to Good, $1 30@$1 35; Common, $1 15@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana, $1 40@$1 65. CORN brisk; White better at 72c.; Yellow, 73c. RYE, 70c.@72c. OATS, 37c.@38c. PROVISIONS dull; nothing doing. MESS PORK, $27 25. BACON—Clear Rib, 14c.; Shoulders, 12c.; Hams, 18c. LARD, 12½c. WHISKY held at 89c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—WHEAT—Little inquiry; fair supply offering. RYE quiet; no sales. CORN—Large supply; demand limited; market favors buyers; sales round Yellow, in lots, at 77c.@78c. BARLEY quiet; large supply offering; sales, six cars No. 2 two-rowed, delivered in Schenectady, at 90c.; one car do. in six-rowed, here, at 92c.; still 120 bars Extra do. at 95c. OATS dull, with sales of 400 bushels Western, in store, at 39c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—FLOUR firm; Extra Spring, $4 75@$4 87. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 02@$1 03. OATS steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 31c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY steady; sales No. 2 at 72c. BARLEY dull and nominal. Mess PORK held at $18. Dressed HOGS lower; sales at $7 12½. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—FLOUR—Superfine $3 20; Double Extra $3 50@$4 00; Treble $4 75@$5. PORK scarce and firm; Mess $22 75@$23. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18c.@21c. LARD dull and lower; tierce, 12½c.@12¾c.; keg, 14½c.@14¾c. SUGAR—Prime, 10c.@10½c. MOLASSES—Rectified, 80c.@81c. COFFEE, 17½c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 12c.; New-York Sight, ¾ discount. GOLD, 1.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Full prices asked; no demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 23; No. 2, $1 19. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 46c.; No. 2, 42½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—TOBACCO—Sales, 86 hhds., at $4 75@$6 60 for common trash to good leaves. WHISKY—Low Wines, $1 12. BAGGING firm; Hemp and Flax, 27c.@28c. COTTON heavy; sales at 14c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN—Yellow, 75c.@80